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Canadian Child Welfare News

Vol. 1. (JANUARY-MARCH, 1925) No. 4

The Canadian Council on Child Welfare announces the fifth Canadian Conference on Child Welfare at Ottawa, Monday, September 28th to Thursday, October 1st, under the distinguished patronage of Their Excellencies the Governor General and The Lady Byng of Vimy, and of The Prime Minister of Canada, The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, P.C., C.M.G., The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., and Robert Forke, M.P.

304 PLAZA BLDG.

OTTAWA, CANADA

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CANADIAN CHILD WELFARE NEWS.

(January-March, 1925)

No. 4.

304 Plaza Building

Ottawa, Canada.

Preliminary Report on the Vital Statistics of Canada (exclusive of Quebec) issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In comparing the figures for the three months of 1924 with those in the three previous years, it should be remembered that for the previous years the reports represent the final figures while those for 1924 are provisional.

Births by Provinces in May, June, July, August, 1924.

(Exclusive of Stillbirths.)

Provinces, 1924	May	June	July	Aug.
Prince Edwards Island	132	148	114	113
Nova Scotia	1,031	947	961	1,001
New Brunswick	990	919	879	823
Ontario	5,929	5,955	5,945	5,848
Manitoba	1,308	1,259	1,281	1,321
Saskatchewan	1,686	1,637	1,556	1,723
Alberta	1,107	1,119	1,024	1,025
British Columbia	822	731	845	740
Totals	13,005	12,715	12,605	12,594

Equivalent Annual Birth Rate per 1,000 Population.	1924	1923	1922	1921
May	22.4	24.3	25.7	27.5
June	22.7	24.2	25.6	26.5
July	21.8	23.8	25.4	26.4
August	21.8	24.1	25.6	26.4

Infant Mortality by Totals for Provinces (Children under 1 year of Age.)

Provinces, 1924.	May	June	July	Aug.
Prince Edwards Island	9	8	8	7
Nova Scotia	78	80	90	114
New Brunswick	73	56	69	133
Ontario	458	437	383	420
Manitoba	125	108	71	75
Saskatchewan	133	115	105	102
Alberta	93	91	66	74
British Columbia	48	41	40	43
Totals	1,017	936	832	968

Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Living Births for Provinces

	May	June	July	Aug.
1924	78.2	73.6	66.0	76.9
1923	83.4	67.4	62.2	71.6
1922	75.4	67.4	64.0	82.2
1921	73.8	66.2	74.8	100.7

Mortality of Children under 1 year for Certain Principal Causes of Death.

Causes of Death, 1924.	May	June	July	Aug.
Measles	19	8	5	4
Whooping Cough	28	24	31	43
Diphtheria	4	4	2	4
Influenza	22	16	1	5
Tuberculosis	13	13	8	6
Syphilis	7	6	4	3
Meningitis	11	8	8	8
Convulsions	47	25	18	23
Bronchitis	14	8	2	2
Pneumonia	121	102	68	33
Gastro Intestinal Diseases	76	85	85	246
Congenital Malformations	71	90	72	70
Congenital Debility	114	93	96	122
Premature Birth	254	243	252	215
Injury at Birth	40	50	48	45
Other Diseases, early infancy	52	41	35	32
All other Causes	124	120	97	107
Total	1,017	936	832	968

Maternal Mortality.

	May	June	July	Aug.
Totals—1924	77	84	76	65
Rate per 1,000 Living Births				
1924	7.6	6.6	6.0	4.4
1923	5.5	5.5	5.0	3.9
1922	5.7	4.8	5.1	5.1
1921	5.0	4.6	5.2	4.4

The Council has received the very welcome information from Mr. W. J. Egan, Deputy Minister of Immigration, that the Canadian Department of Immigration will no longer contribute towards the immigration and passage of any unaccompanied dependent child under fourteen years of age. This makes effective Recommendation No. 8 of the Bondfield Report.

The Council extends its grateful acknowledgment of Mr. Egan's constructive and sympathetic attitude in this matter.

ANNUAL REPORT, CHILD WELFARE DIVISION, FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, OTTAWA.

We cannot do better in this connection than quote from the excellently informative annual report of the Department of Health, just issued, Section 8, which deals particularly with the work of the Child Welfare Division.

"The general work of the division has enlarged during the year.

Co-operation With Other Departments and Divisions.

Some progress has been made in the matters noted:—

Department of Immigration.—(a) Women's Division: Conference and correspondence with the supervisor in regard to the welfare, comfort and safety of women and children; equipment and furnishing of nursery and waiting-rooms at the ports; deportations and other matters. In co-operation with the supervisor, special attention has been given to young women who have recently immigrated to enter home service or to be married and make their homes in Canada.

(b) Juvenile Immigration Division: Conference with minister, the deputy minister and the supervisor.

Department of the Interior.—Northwest Territories and the Yukon; Conferences have taken place with persons who formerly lived in this part of Canada, re general child welfare and maternal welfare there.

Department of Agriculture.—Dairy Branch: Numerous conferences re milk and publications on this subject.

Health of Animals Branch: Conferences arising out of requests made for information re bovine tuberculosis.

Department of Indian Affairs.—Conferences re Field Matrons, education of Indian Children, "The Little Blue Books" and other publications.

Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.—Conferences re diet in hospitals and other matters.

The Soldiers Settlement Board, Home Branch.—Conference re Outpost Homes and also re publications especially "The Supplement to The Canadian Mothers' Book."

The Department of Trade and Commerce.—(a) Bureau of Statistics: Conferences and correspondence re Vital Statistics including births, infant mortality, maternal mortality and comparable statistics from other countries. (b) Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau: Correspondence re films, motion pictures, photographs and other matters.

Department of Mines.—Conferences, by request, with officials re matters specially affecting the health of women.

Department of Justice.—A number of conferences have taken place with the Inspector of Penitentiaries about boys who are presently confined in penitentiaries.

Co-operation with Provincial Authorities.

By special invitation, visits have been made during the year to the following provinces: New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia.

Special conferences and correspondence have taken place re the following: Provincial organization for child welfare, maternal welfare and public health nursing. Minimum wage. Children needing special care on account of not being in their own homes, or because of mental or physical disability and defect. Children of unmarried parents. Hospitals. Mothers' allowances.

Co-operation with Voluntary Societies.

Many opportunities have occurred throughout the year for co-operation with societies which are provincially organized, and with others which have a Dominion-wide organization. Among these may be mentioned the Canadian Council of Child Welfare, the Canadian Association of Child Protection Officers, the Women's Institutes, Dominion and provincial, the Homemakers' Clubs, the Women's Section of the Grain Growers' Association, the United Farm Women, the Victorian Order of Nurses, the National Council of Women, the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, the Canadian Red Cross, the Association of Maternal Assistance, the Association of the Goutte de Lait, Federation Nationale Saint-Jean Baptiste and the Federation des Femmes Canadiennes-Francaises.

Publications (Child Welfare)

The demand for publications has increased during the year, but every effort has been made to conserve the supply by sending less than the number requested and by making inquiries before sending, in order to make sure that distribution would be careful and satisfactory. In most instances publications are sent out singly and on personal request only.

New Publications.—No new publications have been published during the year but four new series have been outlined and a good deal of material, which has been gathered for some years past, has been reread, revised and arranged in order under the above-mentioned outlines.

The Little Blue Books.—The New and Revised Edition of "The Canadian Mothers' Book" was published in English in May, 1923, and in French in November, 1923. The New and Revised English Editions of the other "Little Blue Books"—publications 3-16—appeared at varying intervals during the year, the last being published on February 5, 1924. The French editions are in preparation.

Supplement to the Canadian Mother's Book.—The "Supplement to the Canadian Mother's Book," which is for distribution by doctors and nurses only and is intended for use in Outpost Homes, has apparently been found useful and satisfactory for the purpose for which it was intended. The proof edition of 1,000 copies was issued September, 3, 1923, and was sent to a number of doctors and nurses, also to some others who had special knowledge of Outpost Homes. A good many suggestions and improvements were thus received, which were embodied in the revised edition published February 11, 1924.

The Handbook of Child Welfare Work in Canada.—The "Handbook of Child Welfare Work in Canada" is now out of print. The demand exceeded the supply early in the present year.

Age—Height—Weight.—These statistics have been completed and tabulated. They were published during the year by the Department of Health of Toronto, in co-operation with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and with this division. The same statistics have also appeared in the New Edition of "The Little Blue Books" and it is expected they will be of practical use.

Outpost Homes.

More interest is being taken in this subject, and we have had more letters from these homes. Much remains to be done.

Children Needing Special Care.

A good deal of time has been given to this subject, chiefly in conference with parents and teachers. Except in one or two centres, the work of organization proceeds slowly and the needs of these children are great.

Home Service.

Conference and correspondence with the Overseas Settlement Committee and others have advanced this important matter a little.

Steps have been taken by the Department of Health in one of our largest cities to train and register women who are willing to take up this work in co-operation with the other work of the Department.

School Journeys.

Conferences on this subject have been held, and it seems probable that before long this plan may be tried in some simple way.

Child Insurance

Anxiety was expressed by certain persons in regard to the above subject, and reliable information seemed to be needed. The result of enquiries into two cases cited and of conferences and correspondence with the Dominion and the Provincial Inspector of Insurance, respectively, and the heads or medical directors of three insurance companies showed that there were no grounds for such anxiety.

Infant Mortality and Maternal Mortality.

This is the best index we have, not only to child welfare, but to general welfare and civilization. The publication, for the first time, of National Canadian Statistics of Infant and Maternal Mortality was made in the "Handbook of Child Welfare Work in Canada" on March 27, 1923, as for the year 1921. Some attention has thus been aroused and frequent references have been made to these figures during the year. The figures for the following year, 1922, are now available and show little or no improvement. They are as follows:—

Total number of infants dying under one year old.....	25,553
Total number of mothers dying in child-birth	1,248
Number of infant deaths per 1,000 births.....	101
Number of mothers' deaths per 1,000 births.....	5

In other words, we lose over 73 lives of mothers and children every day, and over 514 every week. (Statistics obtained from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on request. Quebec figures are reported from provincial records only.)

Infant mortality in Canada is more than twice as high as in New Zealand. Maternal mortality in Canada is nearly twice as high as in England and Wales."

Annual Report: Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labour.

Miss Grace Abbott has filed the twelfth annual report of the Children's Bureau with Secretary Davis, and its contents must be of general interest to workers in the Canadian field.

The report deals with progress in the past year under eight heads, namely Maternity and Infancy, Child Hygiene, Recreation, Child Labour, Dependent, Neglected and Delinquent Children, State Child Welfare Commissions, State Child Welfare Legislation, and Publications.

Maternity and Infancy: Forty States have continued their acceptance of the maternity and infancy act. Under the Act, each State accepting it receives \$5,000. outright, an additional \$5,000. is available for each State, if equalled; and the balance of the appropriation is distributed among the States on the basis of population. The amounts accepted from the 1924 appropriation totalled \$847,577.07. The progress of the first fifteen months' operations under the New Act is summarized in the program: (1) Continued education to develop public appreciation of the value of prenatal, confinement, and infant care; (2) stimulation of complete and early registration of births (3) development and extension of facilities for reaching areas where no maternity and infancy work is now done; (4) establishment of permanent health conferences for prenatal, postnatal, infant, and pre-school consultations; (5) establishment and maintenance of community public-health nursing service and of follow-up work after health consultations. Among the activities along these lines that were noted in last year's annual report as having been begun in the States under the provisions of the act were: (1) Increase in number of public-health nurses in either State or county positions, or both; (2) establishment of maternal and infant health centres; (3) stimulation of better birth registration; (4) improvement in milk supplies; (5) surveys of maternity homes and infant homes; (6) studies of the midwife problem and methods of supervision of midwives' work; (7) general educational activities through literature, exhibits, lectures, demonstrations, mothers' classes, and correspondence courses. This will be augmented by the development of further activities: (1) Permanent prenatal clinics, (2) nutrition classes and conferences, (3) mothers' classes and conferences, and (4) consultation with doctors in remote districts by leading pediatricians and obstetricians of the States.

Infant and Maternal Mortality: At a time, when Canada's Federal Department of Health is concentrating attention on the maternal mortality rate, Miss Abbot's summary under this head is particularly interesting.

"The general level around which the infant mortality rate has fluctuated in the United States dropped 15 points in 1919 and about 10 points in 1921. In spite of this decline in our rate eight other countries still have lower rates than the United States, as shown by the most recent available statistics for the nations of the world. It is hoped that a new and lower level for the United States will soon be established."

"The maternal mortality rate in England and Wales is lower than that in the United States, but their situation, nevertheless, parallels our own. Although there has been a remarkable decline in infant and child

mortality in England and Wales during the last 20 years, the death rate among women in childbirth has remained practically stationary. In an introduction to the report, Sir George Newman, the chief medical officer, points out that "the one pressing and all-important requirement" without which "no sound progress can be made in the reduction of maternal mortality" is antenatal care, or, as it is usually called in the United States, prenatal care. It was in order to educate women as to the need of good prenatal and obstetrical care and local communities as to the need of making this care available for all women that the maternity and infancy act was passed and has been accepted by the States. With a maternal death rate in the United States registration area nearly twice as high as the rate in England and Wales, our need is proportionately more urgent. Moreover, because of our scattered population the unit cost of reaching the prospective mother in the United States is greater, and at the same time the numbers to be reached are much larger."

Child Hygiene: A special campaign has been undertaken to demonstrate the possibility of eradicating rickets in a community. In conjunction with the Pediatric Department of Yale and the New Haven Department of Health the Bureau has put on a demonstration in New Haven for the prevention of rickets in all babies born within the district for a period of two years, and to determine how much rickets is already present among the older children.

An investigation on the relation of posture to physical fitness has been carried on at Chelsea, Mass., from which it is hoped that exercises can be worked out for general school use to develop healthful posture training.

A bibliography containing approximately 3,000 annotated references on the growth and development of the normal child has been completed.

Recreation: A study on recreation in institutions for dependent children and another on the study of play for blind children have been completed.

Child Labour: "The Child Labor Amendment. In accordance with the recommendations of President Harding and President Coolidge, Congress has voted by more than the requisite two-thirds majority to submit to the States for ratification the following proposal for a constitutional amendment: Section 1. The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age.

Section II. The power of the several States is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of State Laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress.

It will be noted that the amendment contains no regulation nor prohibition but proposes to give to Congress and the several States concurrent power to legislate with reference to the labor of children, and young persons. Because it is an amendment to the Constitution it has been kept general in terms.

The hearings and debate indicated that a minimum national standard which States desiring to give additional protection to their children might raise is what the proponents of the measure desire.

The upper limit of the authority of Congress under the amendment is fixed at 18 years of age. The last census showed 221,298 girls 16 and 17 years of age, employed in manufacturing and mechanical establishments—24,467 as laborers and 185,024 as semiskilled operatives. The number of working boys of these ages was somewhat larger—366,215 in manufactur-

ing and mechanical establishments, of whom 130,627 were laborers and 133,175 semiskilled operatives. The census also showed 60,989 boys and 27,396 girls 16 and 17 years of age employed in transportation, and 24,388 boys and 88,148 girls of these ages in domestic and personal service."

Arkansas is the first state to ratify the amendment, but Georgia, North Carolina and Louisiana have voted against ratification.

Industrial Accidents to Minors: A special study on this subject in Wisconsin, Massachusetts and New Jersey showed that nearly twice as many of the injuries to minors as to adults were due to machinery.

"In each of the three States a larger percentage of the accidents to children 16 and 17 years of age was due to power-working machinery than of the accidents either to children 14 and 15 (the protected group) or to those 18, 19 and 20, in spite of the fact that a greater proportion of the minors 18 and over are employed in the more dangerous occupations.

"Because they are too young to appreciate the risks involved either to themselves or to others, boys and girls will not observe the precautions necessary for self-protection in industries in which there is danger of industrial poisoning or accidents due to power-working machinery."

Urban Child Labour: "Current statistics of children between 14 and 16 years of age receiving permits to go to work have been received during the year from a number of cities. Of 34 cities furnishing the bureau with statistics, 30 reported an increase in the number of 14 and 15 year old children receiving first regular employment certificates during the calendar year 1923 as compared with 1922. The number of first certificates issued in the 34 cities was 89,813—an increase of 18.6 per cent over the number issued in 1922."

Rural Child Labour: "A series of studies of the welfare of childworkers in rural communities, begun in the summer of 1920, is being completed by the industrial division of the bureau. Detailed information on their work and schooling and on other factors affecting their development and welfare has been obtained for approximately 12,000 children under 16 years of age in 14 States in different sections of the country."

Migratory Child Labour: "In the fruit and hop growing areas of Washington and Oregon, as in many of the truck-farming sections of the Atlantic seaboard, migratory as well as local labor is used, and the majority of the children who work on the farms are children in families coming into the fruit and hop growing districts for a few weeks at harvest-time. When the harvest season is at its height the tent colonies of the migratory workers dot the countryside, to disappear as if by magic after a few weeks. Many of the workers "follow the fruit," pitching their tents wherever there are berries or prunes or apples to be picked."

Child Labour in Canneries: "At the request of a number of State organizations interested in child welfare, an inquiry was made during the summer of 1923 into the employment of children in Washington canneries. During the latter half of August and the first part of September agents of the bureau made inspections in 29 canneries in the State to ascertain the number of minors employed and the conditions under which they worked. Sixteen were fruit and vegetable canneries and 13 were fish canneries, berries and salmon being the chief products canned in the State. No attempt

was made to select particular canneries, other than to visit at least one in each town where canneries were in occupation at the time of the inspection. Canneries were visited in 21 towns in 11 counties."

"In all except three of the canneries visited children under 16 years of age were found working. Two of the establishments in which no children were found were fish canneries in which only oriental laborers were employed. In the 26 canneries in which children worked there were 244 children under 16—133 in fruit and vegetable canneries and 111 in fish canneries—representing approximately one-twentieth (5.5 per cent) of the total number (4,354) of workers in these establishments."

Vocational Opportunities: "During the last year the bureau issued the first of a series of bulletins on work opportunities for minors in specific industries or occupations. This dealt with automobile and metal manufacturing industries in certain Michigan cities.

A study relating to opportunities offered in the various branches of the printing trades in New York City, with special reference to apprenticeship, was begun in the spring of 1924."

Dependent, Neglected and Delinquent Children: Mothers' Allowances: Laws have been passed in 42 states, and about 43,000 families, with approximately 130,000 children are beneficiaries. The millions of dollars involved in annual grants support the Bureau's efforts for the prevention of widowhood, by the reduction of disease and industrial accident, and the prevention of dependency by the guarantee of a living wage.

State Activities: "In 24 of the 48 States child-welfare work has been given special attention in the organization of boards of charities, boards of control, or departments of public welfare. Fifteen of these States have in one of their State departments child-welfare divisions or bureaus dealing with dependent, neglected, and delinquent children. The organization and methods of work of these divisions or bureaus differ greatly, nor is the work for children always better done in States with such divisions or bureaus than in States without them. This part of the State's social program has been scientifically developed in some of the States that have no separate organization dealing with child welfare.

"The lines of work in a number of the States which have given special recognition to child welfare may be briefly summarized as follows: (1) Administrative duties required by statute, including child placing, management of institutions, etc., (2) supervision of child-caring institutions and of agencies placing out dependent children, (3) assistance in promoting juvenile-court and probation work throughout the State, (4) co-operation with the counties in the administration of aid to children and families in their homes, and (5) development of a State-wide program of child care by encouragement and help in the organization of county-wide work to prevent dependency and delinquency as well as to provide modern treatment for those who become dependent and delinquent."

The Local Community: At the request of the districts, special studies have been carried on in the provision for neglected, and delinquent children in Georgia, in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. In summarizing these investigations, Miss Abbott lays down some general principles of universal interest, viz.:

"A State can not afford not to give the scientific treatment and intensive training that problem children require; it should not assume the care of children without thorough investigation to make sure that there is need for the State's action; it should develop its placing-out work and home-finding service so as to utilize fully the resources in the State for free-home and adoptive care; and, finally, the State should be prepared to pay for boarding-home care when such care is for the child's best interest. The State's interest in the child should continue through the difficult period when the first adjustments to industrial life are being made."

What Children Should Become Wards of Child-Caring Agencies: "Agencies and institutions, both public and private, should keep constantly in mind the ideal of leaving the home circle intact and should take a child away from the parent or parents only if the conditions of the home make the removal clearly necessary. In recognition of the importance of eliminating the conditions which made the removal of the child from the parental home seem necessary before such removal is finally decided upon the bureau has been requested by agencies dealing with dependent children to make a study of the whole intake problem. Certain facts obtainable from the records have already been collected from public and private child-caring agencies for approximately 15,000 children. An intensive study in one or more communities is planned for the coming year."

Census of Agencies: "The Children's Bureau is co-operating with the United States Bureau of the Census in the preparation of a volume which will include statistics of child-placing agencies, child-protective agencies, children's institutions, homes for adults and children, and institutions for juvenile offenders under the age of 18 years."

Adoption Laws: "A report has been prepared dealing briefly with the history of adoption legislation in the United States. The principal features of the laws have been summarized and texts are given of recent laws which contain new provisions safeguarding the child's welfare and the rights of all the parties in interest."

"Frequently adoption is all too lightly undertaken, without regard for the welfare of the child or the rights and obligations of both the natural and the adopting parents. To safeguard the interests of all the parties concerned, the adoption laws should provide for investigation of the fitness of the natural parents to care for the child, of his physical and mental condition and his heredity (as it bears on whether he is a proper subject for adoption), of the moral fitness and financial ability of the adopting parents and in general of the suitability of the proposed home. It should also provide for trial placement in the home either before the petition for adoption is filed or before a final decree is granted, and for supervision during this trial period."

"Experience has shown it to be important to the child that if the petitioner is married, the husband and wife shall join in the petition and that the records be safeguarded against publicity. The provisions of the statute with reference to the consent of the parents and the conditions under which their consent is waived need to be carefully drawn. Surrender of rights by parents otherwise than through court proceeding or upon action of a responsible public agency ought not to be permitted. The law should provide for the consent of the child if he has reached an age at which his judgment is of value."

"The most important development in recent adoption legislation is the provision for investigation into all the pertinent facts before adoption is authorized—either by the court or through some person, agency, or board designated by the court. Of special interest from an administrative standpoint is the plan of referring such questions to the State board of public welfare or to some similar State body specializing in the care of dependent and neglected children for investigation."

It is interesting to note in this connection that Ontario's Adoption Law passed in 1921-22, and more recent legislation in the other provinces incorporated many of the points enumerated above.

Family Courts: "In the legislation of the last decade there is evidence of a tendency to extend the jurisdiction of the children's court or to combine in one tribunal, termed a "juvenile court," a "domestic-relations court," or a "family court" jurisdiction over divorce, nonsupport, and desertion, and over child dependency, neglect, and delinquency.

"The Children's Bureau has in progress a study of the jurisdiction of courts other than juvenile courts and the methods used by them in dealing with cases affecting the status and welfare of children."

Sex Delinquency: The Bureau finds itself unable to undertake a study along these lines without a further appropriation than is available at present.

Statistics: "The Bureau hopes during the coming year to make such an exploration of the field as will enable it to estimate the cost and feasibility of assembling current national statistics of (1) children legally employed (2) delinquent children, and (3) dependent children."

State Legislation: An exhaustive section deals with child welfare legislation of the year in various states.

Publications: During the year the bureau issued 37 new and revised publications, while 16 are in the press and 22 in preparation. Distribution of the publications totalled 1,345,862 copies.

We may well extend congratulations to the Bureau of our neighbour, on the excellent year's work completed.

ALBERTA

Mentality and Immigration: The following report, made by Dr. D. J. Dunn, Medical Inspector on the Public School Board of Edmonton City was presented before Miss Bondfield, Chairman of the Oversea Delegation on Immigration in October, 1924.

"For the past ten or twelve years as many as possible of those pupils, who seemed below normal intelligence in the public school system, have been given mental examination. During the early part of this year, through the assistance of Professor MacPhee of the University of Alberta, and those associated with him, more were examined during the same period than at any other time. The figures that are being presented do not cover all of the sub-normals in our Public Schools, but I am satisfied that they form a good basis upon which to compare the nationalities of these children, all the examinations being made without regard to nationality. 273 sub-normals were personally examined.

For convenience I have divided these into two groups:

(1) Those whose intelligence quotients do not reach higher than 75% ranging from definitely feeble-minded and institutional up to borderline cases.

(2) The other group which consists of those whose intelligence quotients are between 76% and 90% and although decidedly below the average intelligence should be dealt with differently from the definitely feeble-minded or border-line cases.

The Canadian born number 5,799 or 45.37 per cent. of our school population, and furnish 16 or 11.67 per cent of the definitely feeble-minded up to as high as border-line cases.

The British born or of British parentage number 4,487 or 35.1 per cent of our school population, and furnish 68 or 49.67 per cent of this same type.

Other nationalities number 2,436 or 19.52 per cent. of our school population, and furnish 53 or 38.61 per cent of this type.

The following table presents a more concise statement.

From Definitely Feeble-Minded up to Border-Line.

		School Population
Canadian Born	24 or 18.75 per cent	5,799 or 45.37 per cent
British Born	57 or 44.53 per cent	4,487 or 35.1 per cent
Other Nationalities	47 or 36.71 per cent	2,436 or 19.52 per cent

To put this in another way: In this group if there are 16 Canadians, there should be 12 British instead of 68, and 7 of other nationalities instead of 53.

Of those whose intelligence quotients ranged between 76 per cent. and 90 per cent, the Canadians numbered 24 or 18.75 per cent of this group, the British born or of British parentage number 57 or 44.53 per cent; other nationalities were 47 or 36.71 per cent.

Of course in these latter figures, we must keep in mind the relationship which they bear to the whole school population as given above.

The following table will present this perhaps a little more clearly:

Sub-Normals or Below Average Intelligence.

		School Population
Canadian born	24 or 18.75 per cent	5,799 or 45.37 per cent
Canadian born	83 or 30 per cent	53,551 per cent
Other nationalities	47 or 36.71 per cent	2,436 or 19.52 per cent

To put this in another way: If there are 24 Canadians in this group, there should be 18 British instead of 57, and 10 of other nationalities instead of 47.

Nationality of Patients Admitted to the Hospital for Insane at Ponoka During 1921.

The Canadian born numbered 83 or 30 per cent of the patients; while the general population has shown by the Dominion Government Census of the same year was 53.55 per cent. The British born numbered 76 or 27.53 per cent of the patients, while the general population was 35.1 per cent. Other nationalities numbered 117 or 42.39 per cent of the patients, while their proportion of the general population was 19.52 per cent.

For convenience I have divided these into two groups:

The following table presents a more detailed account:

		General Population
Canadian born	83 or 30 per cent	53.55 per cent
British born	76 or 27.53 per cent	16.89 per cent
Other nationalities.....	117 or 42.39 per cent	29.56 per cent

To put this in another way: In this group if there are 83 Canadians there should be 26 British instead of 76, and 45 of other nationalities instead of 117

The Superintendent of Dependent and Delinquent Children of Alberta reports the establishment of a Psychiatric Clinic in the hope that as the population increases and their problems grow, this will develop into a character and conduct clinic. At present Dr. W. J. McAlister, of the Training School for Mental Defectives, is conducting this work, and reports already received speak very highly of the assistance he has been able to give to the workers.

The Children's Aid Society of the City of Edmonton has completed a successful year and is looking forward to its Annual Meeting. It is caring for 44 children in the Children's Aid Home and has this year increased its membership to 652. It is hoping to enlarge the scope of its activities next year to reach out to those who are beyond the immediate necessity of the Home.

Calgary: The Child Welfare Association of Calgary scored a big success on January 3rd with the first of a series of educational and attractive pictures, which they propose to show every month for children in the city. The picture was entitled "From the Manger to the Cross" and 3,500 children turned out to see it.

The annual Child Welfare Week planned by the Child Welfare Association of Calgary for Easter week is to follow along the same lines as that held in October 1923, the success of which fully warranted repeating it.

The programme is to consist of addresses and demonstrations by persons directly engaged in the different sections of child welfare and the project is strongly supported by people prominent in promoting the city's welfare.

The Child Welfare Association of Calgary, of which Mrs. Harold Riley is the President, is affiliated with the Canadian Council on Child Welfare, and Mrs. Riley is also a member of the Council's executive.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Vancouver: The following resolutions, bearing on the problem of Child Immigration as it affects the province of British Columbia, were formulated by the child welfare workers of Vancouver, as crystalizing their opinions on the problems involved.

1. Amendment of the Minimum Wage Act so as to include boys by substituting the word "minors" instead of "girls under eighteen."

2. Factory Act (Chapter 81, 1911, R. S.; B. C.) Deletion of those sections wherein it permits children of any age to be "employed in the business of curing fish or fruit-packing and the work incidental thereto during the times of the salmon runs or runs of other classes of fish and during the respective fruit seasons."

Also the deletion of the clause which removes the limit upon hours

that children may be employed, which reads as follows:

"Provided further that the limitations upon the hours of labour, the hours of commencement and cessation of work, as set forth in the Act shall not be binding upon the employers of any child, young girl or woman in the business of canning, or curing fish or fruit packing within the time or times aforesaid." (Child is defined in the Act as amended as "Male or female under fifteen years.")

3. Infants Act. Repeal sections 14 to 38 inclusive being those sections which apply to binding out or apprenticeship which in the case of the immigrant child should come under the Superintendent or according to a form approved by him, or else should come under the Minimum Wage Board.

4. New Act. That no person under 21 years of age of either sex be employed in dangerous, unhealthy or hazardous occupations in any work that will retard their proper physical or moral development.

5. Amendment of the Children of Unmarried Parents Act, Chapter 9, 1922. Section 2: "Judge" means judge of the juvenile court or where there is no juvenile court having jurisdiction, a stipendiary magistrate, police magistrate, or any two justices of the peace, and if any one justice of the peace is requested by the attorney general to act in any case, shall include that justice.

6. While it is the duty of the Board of School Trustees to compel the attendance at school of children between the ages of 7 and 15, it is a duty seldom fulfilled when it involves prosecuting the parents or guardians of a child. In Vancouver the tendency of the trustees for some years has been towards leniency so that an average of only one prosecution a year has taken place. Some years ago the average ran as high as five. The effect of prosecuting is considered salutary. Even when no fine is imposed the court procedure influences not only the offender but his whole neighborhood.

In rural districts school boards are even more loath to prosecute than in the cities. Disputes are likely to become personal or political and the teacher be made to suffer through the presence of a child forced against his parents' will to attend.

It is therefore felt that in securing an education for immigrant children reliance must rather be placed on the character of the foster parents than upon the strong arm of the law. Children are born to parents who see no value in an education or who withdraw them from school for economic reasons, or who cannot control them to the extent of making them go to school, but children need not be placed with such people by an enlightened child-placing agency.

It is then suggested:

1. That the agreement between the foster parents and the child-placing agency make the child's education a moral obligation the neglect of which would constitute cause for his withdrawal.

2. That the official follow-up workers or visitors secure periodically from the school, a record of the child's attendance.

3. That no child be placed in a home so isolated that school advantages cannot be secured.

The Vancouver Child Welfare Association successfully petitioned the City Council to enact a by-law whereby all newsboys should be licensed, and in this measure were supported by the Kiwanis Big Brothers.

At the present time they are working on an amendment to this by-law asking for the hours of late evening sales to be considerably reduced for very young children. The support of practically every organization in the city was solicited, and 34 organizations officially pledged their support in approaching the City Council.

CHILD WELFARE IN NOVA SCOTIA, 1924.

Institutions Caring for Children: The outstanding event in the institutional life of our Province was the official inquiry into the Management of the Halifax Industrial School, from October 21st to November 7th. This inquiry was the result of charges made by the "Citizen," a weekly newspaper published in Halifax, against the Management of the School. The inquiry was held before E. H. Blois, the Superintendent of Neglected and Delinquent Children for the Province and was most thorough, the full proceedings being taken in shorthand by sworn stenographers and the witnesses examined under oath.

Mr. Blois' report was made to the Attorney General and was given to the public early in December. In brief the report found mismanagement and recommended radical changes, the most important being; first, a complete new staff of officers at the School and secondly, and equally important, a more representative Board of Directors.

Three prominent educationists were immediately added to the Board of Directors and a new Superintendent appointed, who takes charge on the first of February.

The new Superintendent of the School is Mr. H. O. Eamon who has been for the past nine years Field Secretary of the Provincial Boy Scouts Association. Mr. Eamon has had more than twenty years experience in boys' work, having been in the Y. M. C. A. before devoting his whole time to the Boy Scouts.

Mr. Eamon is in the prime of life, vigorous, ambitious and those who know him will have no hesitation in saying that he will make the Halifax Industrial School an institution of which the Province may be justly proud.

It is understood that Mr. Eamon is to have a free hand in the selecting of his staff and the personnel of the new Board is a guarantee that new methods and a new policy will be adopted.

St. Patrick's Home, the Catholic boys' reformatory, is organising a campaign for new buildings which are urgently needed for that institution. Brother Stanislaus, the former Director of the Home, who has been stationed elsewhere for the past three years, has returned to the Home. It is fortunate indeed that Brother Stanislaus is to have charge of the institution at this time. He has been most successful in his work.

The Protestant Orphanage at Halifax, which was destroyed in the great Disaster in 1917 when a number of inmates lost their lives, has been rebuilt and will accommodate from thirty-five to forty children. The interior arrangements are excellent; the rooms are particularly bright and attractive, the finish being of oak with battleship linoleum floors.

Children's Aid Societies: The Children's Aid Societies throughout the Province have had an exceptionally prosperous year. The standard of work has gone steadily upward; more thorough investigations are made and much greater care exercised in dealing with cases of neglect and delinquency. Particularly in foster home finding and in supervision has there been marked improvement. The Cape Breton Society, which is the largest, has two thoroughly trained and well qualified workers and proof that their work is meeting with the approval of the public is shown in the readiness with which the public are subscribing funds and particularly in the way in which the Joint Expenditure Board of the Municipalities voted \$3,000. toward the Societies' expenses.

The rural Municipal Councils which meet early in January voted substantial amounts to the various Children's Aid Societies. This is particularly gratifying as it was only a few years ago that many of the Municipal Officers were decidedly adverse to the operation of the Children's Aid Societies or the working of the Children's Protection Act in their Municipalities. The Societies of Yarmouth, Digby and Annapolis have been particularly successful in obtaining public support. These three Societies have united in securing the services of one full time worker, the Reverend A. J. Prosser, who is most energetic and active. A small shelter is shortly to be opened in Yarmouth in charge of the Society there.

What we believe to be a very important step forward has been taken in Halifax when the four institutions caring for dependent children have joined with the Children's Aid Society to secure a thoroughly competent worker to take charge of their investigating and placing activities. It is expected that the new arrangements will take effect on the first of April.

Juvenile Courts: There have been fewer cases before the Juvenile Courts this winter than for any corresponding period since the Courts opened. One of the most serious difficulties is found in dealing with the older boys on probation. Employment is very scarce and boys of sixteen to twenty who are unemployed and who have the misfortune of bad environment are indeed a problem and we record that a considerable number of these youths have been before the Police Courts mostly on charges of theft.

In the City of Halifax, the Truant Officer has been most successful in keeping the number of cases to a minimum. Fewer cases have been brought to Court and of these fewer have been committed to institutions than in any preceding year.

Supervised Play Grounds: The Commission in charge of the play grounds for the City of Halifax have been holding monthly meetings and the annual meeting will be held this year in February. The Commission suffered a severe loss in the death of Dr. Woodbury, the President, in October. Plans have been completed for a city coasting and toboggan slide, while the number of outdoor skating rinks has increased throughout the City and the nearness of a number of large lakes also adds to the outdoor life of the young people.

The Boy Scouts: The Boy Scout Organization had a successful year but they have lost their Field Secretary, Mr. H. O. Eaman, who goes to the

Headship of the Industrial School. The Scout movement is thoroughly established in this Province and is recognized as one of the best means of promoting child welfare.

Public Health: Miss Flora Leggitte, Director of the Junior Red Cross, reports 235 branches with 7,000 members. These are entirely among school children and the work being done cannot but have a marked effect on the welfare of our school population. The Junior Red Cross is further supporting thirty-five crippled children while under treatment. Dr. T. B. Acker has been most active in assisting the Red Cross in caring for crippled children. The Knights Templars have also under consideration plans for a mobile hospital for the better treatment of crippled children throughout the country districts. Miss C. Davison and her assistant, Miss E. O. R. Brown, have been organizing Home Nursing Classes in ten of the counties of the Province. These classes are for girls and women over sixteen years of age and as a considerable number have been organized in the rural districts, a great deal of good will undoubtedly be accomplished.

In the City of Halifax school nurses, outdoor classes and special classes for retarded children have been doing special child welfare work in a most satisfactory manner. The City School Board is to be congratulated on their broad outlook and deep sympathy for the school children needing this special care and attention. The classes for retarded children are doing particularly good work.

Dalhousie University announces that a course of lectures will be given this winter dealing with social service, with particular emphasis on child welfare.

The lectures are intended for those specially interested and will be of especial value to those engaged in child welfare and institutional work.

The Children's Aid Society of Halifax also announces a course of public lectures on child welfare, the first to be given by President Moore of Kings College on Friday, the sixth of February.

The November number of the Child Health Magazine (1924) carried an interesting account of the **Massachusetts-Halifax Health Commission**.

This Commission established health centres at Halifax and Dartmouth as a result of the explosion at Halifax in December 1917 from the balance of a fund generously contributed at that time by the citizens of Massachusetts.

In Halifax the Old Admiralty House, set in spacious grounds well shaded with trees, and overlooking Halifax Harbor, has been used as the Health centre since 1920.

In Dartmouth, on the other side of the Harbor, the old Post-Office has been leased to serve the same purpose.

All the usual clinics are held at these Health Centres—prenatal, baby and child welfare, eye, ear, nose and throat, nutrition, pre-school age dental, posture, tuberculosis. In co-operation with the Provincial Department of Health, clinics on venereal diseases are conducted at Health Centre No. 1, three times a week.

Children form the great majority of those attending the clinics, for it is the aim of the public health nurse to bring to the Health Centre the children of all "her families." They may be obviously underweight, they may have adenoids, or possibly some one in the family has tuberculosis. It is seldom necessary to hunt for a reason, however, because nearly always their teeth need looking after. Children of school age are referred to the school dental service while the Pre-school Age Dental Clinic looks after the small children and babies.

The clinic was the first of its kind in Canada, and the school dentists are constantly telling of the great improvement in the teeth of the school children since it has been operating. It is hoped there will be still greater improvement this year for a full time paedodontist has recently been appointed.

The children come for attention four times a year. Naturally the first visit is the busiest, but from experience it has been found that the great majority of even very young children have one or more decayed teeth. The child with the perfect set of teeth is a rarity.

The little patients are urged to use a tooth brush regularly, and also are taught the foods that are bad and those that are good for building and keeping strong teeth. Lessons on dental hygiene are also taught by the public health nurse in the home.

A Nutrition Service was arranged in December 1920 under a specially trained doctor, and in 1921 the services of a Nutrition Worker were engaged for a period of months, and the experiment proved so satisfactory that the following year the Commission authorized the appointment of a staff of 3 "Visiting Housekeepers", as they are called.

At the Nutrition Classes the children are taught health lessons through health songs, rhymes, games and plays. One Nutrition Class is especially for the undernourished child who ranges from 7 to 15 per cent. under weight.

When the warm weather comes the Nutrition Classes at Old Admiralty House move from the classroom to the out-of-doors, where they can practise health rules while learning them. The definitely upward slant on many of the weekly charts is a matter of great encouragement and hope.

What the children learn at the class and repeat at home is effective, for from what the nurses and visiting housekeepers tell on their round of visits, many of the mothers are improving the daily menu.

In the big old garden at Admiralty House there are now 30 little gardens, which have been allotted to the Nutrition Classes, and there the children are raising lettuce, carrots, swiss chard, beans and peas, all those vegetables the Nutrition Class teachers have taught them they should eat, the work of planting and tending each little plot belonging to each family.

Cases requiring medical services or practical assistance which come to the attention of the Health Centre Staff are being looked after with the co-operation of other welfare agencies.

The Junior Red Cross in Nova Scotia has made it its special work to give assistance to crippled children, and those who come to the Posture Clinic for whom the doctor prescribes splints or braces are now referred to that Society. Thus the children help the children.

On the recommendation of the Commission, the Halifax County Anti-Tuberculosis League furnishes milk tickets to necessitous families in

which there may be tuberculosis, or in which the children are in such a state of undernourishment that they may be termed pre-tuberculous.

Every summer, the editor in charge of the children's page in one of the local papers sponsors vacation outings for needy children. The children chosen to go are from lists provided by the Commission nurses.

The "Rainbow Haven" grounds are right on the seashore not far from the city and the camp has proven a great boon to many of the little city dwellers. Last year a visiting housekeeper from the staff spent several days there and planned the menus, and a public health nurse was always on duty during the two months the Camp was open. This year the Commission staff has been again called on for assistance which it is very glad to furnish as it is a splendid opportunity for intensive public health work.

In speaking of the "undone vast", the article, in closing, states, "Among other things a survey of undernourished school children has been urged for several years, but it has not been possible so far to get the necessary local support. Our public needs education and those who are eager to go ahead need patience and a vast faith."

ONTARIO.

Department of Neglected and Dependent Children: (Summary of Correspondence).

The great outstanding problem in the world to-day is the child and his future. For many years special study and thought has been given by those interested in the nation's future men and women. As the boy of to-day is the man of to-morrow he must be cared for and made ready to worthily fill his place in Society. It has been the fortune of children in Canada to be born with a goodly heritage. There is a minority, however, who, through no fault of their own, have entered into this world amidst sordid surroundings or have been deprived of home advantages, and it is in respect to this class that the Children's Aid Society, through its several agencies, is called upon to function. This work is well organized in Ontario and is accomplishing much for the future welfare of the Province. Over twelve thousand children in foster homes are visited and supervised—and about one thousand children are taken under the Society's care each year.

Re Legal Adoptions.

The settled policy of the Children's Department for the past thirty years has been to place children in foster homes, and although the children had been cared for and educated by those who had opened their doors to receive them, yet it remained for such an Act as the one of 1921—permitting of full legal adoption—to reveal the true spirit of parenthood which had been hidden possibly for years in the minds of these foster parents. From the inception of the Act in 1921 until the end of 1924 no less a number than 2131 had been legally adopted, thus receiving the name of their parents, and equal rights with the natural born child. Through this Act all doubt was removed from the mind of the parents as to their control of and claim on the child, and the child also has the status of the natural born. This Act has had a strikingly wonderful effect on persons who formerly were not interested in child life or welfare. The best homes in the Province have been

thrown open to welcome these unfortunate children and to-day the child from the home of penury is not infrequently transplanted to a state of comfort and even affluence.

These parents all make the same statement—namely: Why did we wait so long before taking into our home this ray of sunshine? One lady well expressed her feelings when she said, "I can never repay the Children's Aid Society for giving me this dear little girl." Many instances could be given of those whose home life has been brightened by the adoption of a child.

Re Children of Uumarried Parents.

The effectiveness of an Act depends largely upon the interest taken by those who are charged with its enforcement.

For many years the need of greater interest in the protection of young girls—more particularly those of the subnormal type was evident in the province. The Act has been the means of protecting these girls and providing some compensation and maintenance for the offence committed.

The total number of cases investigated from October 31, 1923 to October 31, 1924 was 1205.

The total number of cases investigated from August 20, 1921 to October 31, 1924 was 3141.

Monies collected in one year (1923-1924).....	\$73,258.60
Total cash Collections August 1921—October 31, 1924	158,129.60
Judge's Orders outstanding-approximately.....	150,000.00

These funds are paid out in monthly sums for support of infants much on the same plan as the Mothers' Allowances.

It would be difficult to estimate the amount of money involved in the 3141 cases dealt with owing to the fact that the majority of payments are for the sixteen year period, and the ability of those affected to pay the sum charged against them. This, as every other Act, must be brought to the notice of the general public, as it is through the endorsation of the masses that the Act may become of greater effect.

As it will be noted, the Superintendent of the Children's Aid Department is responsible for the carrying out of the Legislature's wishes in respect to these two Acts, in addition to the work of the Children's Aid Societies in the protection of children and in the care of children in the various Shelters throughout the Province. As one looks back as it were to the yesterday, when the Superintendent and one stenographer endeavored to carry on the work, and compares it with its present strength, namely a local staff of twenty-seven, and fifty-four Inspectors in the field, it must be said that the welfare of the child is well looked after and his future prospects much safer and brighter.

There is now a strong and well-organized Children's Aid Society in the North Country where the gold discoveries have drawn a large population. Mr. Oscar Robertson of Timmins is the local superintendent. Children's Aid work has also been recently organized for the Rainy River district with Mr. Alex MacKenzie as superintendent.

The Friendly Visitor.

"In our community welfare work we should utilize more than we do the services of the volunteer worker," says J. J. Kelso. "There is in probably every town or village a neglected family—shunned and ignored, and receiving no encouragement to improve their conduct or condition. A little kindly visiting on the part of a tactful person would bring about marked improvement. No matter how bad or how careless a parent may be, the right kind of friendliness, and especially interest in the children, will touch a responsive chord. Coldness and reserve—going by on the other side—will accomplish nothing, while the friendly policy may change for the better the trend of several lives."

The Department's New Year Appeal.

Search for Homes.

In the beginning of a new year may we not confidently appeal to managers of juvenile institutions and Children's Aid Societies to relax any rule that would retard a dependent child getting into a family home, and further to enter upon an aggressive policy of home-finding by appointing a special home-finding committee to get busy at this important work. Good people require very little coaxing when shown the opportunity and privilege that may be theirs in sharing their blessing with some needy child. It is true that taking a child into one's home calls for self-denial, for arduous personal service, and yet even in the face of many drawbacks there will surely be ultimate recognition and ultimate reward—Sometime, somewhere, there will be full recognition of disinterested service, for no one ever labors in vain who is inspired by lofty motives and high, unselfish aims. J. J. K.

Industrial School Statistics.

A report issued by the Superintendent of St. John's Industrial School, states that of 356 pupils discharged—either returned to their own homes or placed out—272 did well, i.e. 76 per cent; 21 or 6 per cent fair; and 63, or 17 per cent, failed. The report goes on to say, "All our boys are committed by the Magistrate and these came from over thirty different municipalities of our Province. We may not be proper judges in this matter but we believe the percentage bespeaks good results. It is difficult to measure an industrial School's work. The Big Brother movement and the Children's Aid Society do good work in many places and the boys they fail to reform find their way to us and are mostly in the failure class."

Special Education: In accordance with an amendment to the Vocational Education Act passed by the Ontario Legislature last session, the Toronto Board of Education has established a school for children who have not been making good progress in the ordinary classes. It is found that there are some children whom it is very difficult to interest in the regular topics of study, and whom it is necessary to approach from another angle. Vocational training will often appeal to boys and girls who find book-learning difficult, and wearisome. Therefore the programme in the new school, which has nearly three hundred pupils, is a flexible one. Girls are taught cooking, knitting and laundry work, boys are instructed in various kinds of work with wood and metals, and this is combined with a certain amount of teaching of the kind given in the regular schools. Dr. S.

B. Sinclair, Inspector of Auxiliary Classes, is well satisfied with the progress that is being made in this field of education. The development of a child is a delicate process, and occasionally it is necessary to depart from the uniformity which characterizes the educational system as a whole. (This summary is reprinted from the Toronto Globe, Dec. 25, 1924.)

London, Ont.: Investigation of the activities of the Children's Aid Society of London, Ontario, reveals that practically all cases coming under its scope are products of poor environment.

This society has been in existence 31 years, and last year it dealt with more than 2,000 children. About 200 were literally taken from the gutter, several were growing up without salutary parental control; incorrigibles, delinquents, truants, mental defectives, all have come under the wing of the local society to receive the special treatment required in each individual case.

Mr. W. E. Kelly, Children's Aid Superintendent, is quoted as saying: "Lazy, shiftless fathers and neglected, faithless and selfish mothers constitute the root of the problem; selfish desire on the father's part for disreputable associates, selfish indulgence in pleasure on the mother's part and consequent neglect of her children, usually this type of parent is poorly equipped for the battles of life, having succumbed to all manner of character weaknesses. As a rule, however, conditions in these homes are not hopeless, and remarkable transformations have been effected through kindly intervention, adjustment of difficulties, and the arousing of parents to a sense of their responsibilities.

"You can trace the plight of every little waif kept by our society to the selfishness of one or both parents. The family deserted by the father presents a problem which we do not seem to get much nearer solving. The courts have dealt with some offenders, but never with sufficient severity to make a real example.

"The problem of children born out of wedlock is one that continues a problem even after they are accepted as wards in the children's shelter. The reason is that the majority of citizens are strongly prejudiced against illegitimate babies and the little tots are therefore hard to dispose of to prospective foster parents."

The secretary has a list of 16 babies and children for adoption. Fourteen of them are boys. This is a universal condition in orphan's homes. Little girls are preferred because women, who usually do the adopting, favor their own sex. A girl will remain with her foster parents until she marries, and even then her attachment continues through life. Boys are apt to leave the foster home at an early age.

The children's shelter known as the Thomas Alway Hall Home, 109 Wharncliffe Road, South London, is a fully equipped institution for babies ranging in age from six months to six years. It has a first class nursery for tiny tots. Some times children stay at the shelter 2 days, sometimes 2 years, depending on the circumstances which brought them there.

To the women of London must be given the credit of making the Children's Aid the all-powerful influence it is today. Women in the county deserve much praise too. Hundreds, on the suggestion of Mr. Kelly, daily visit homes to help a distracted housewife clean up her abode or to watch and dress little children. There is never a lack of volunteers for social work of this sort. (Summarized from The London Advertiser, January 3, 1925.)

**Report of the Juvenile Court, Ottawa, January to December, 1924,
(Summarized.)**

"For the first time in the history of the Ottawa Juvenile Court the records show an actual decrease over the previous year of 24 cases of what might be termed major offences. Minor offences showed an increase, but offences of this nature can be controlled. The number of minor cases brought to the Court depends more or less on the activity of the railroads, etc. in prosecuting those children who are found trespassing.

The decrease in the more serious types of crime in Ottawa is due to the general interest taken in child welfare work in this city. Never has the youth of Ottawa had so many temptations to combat and never has it had so many helpful agencies ready to assist it along the path of life.

The Y. M. C. A., the Ottawa Boys' Club, Kiwapis Boys' Club, and other Clubs have done excellent work, and without them the Juvenile Court would not have been able to accomplish the splendid results attained this year.

It is calculated that a child is awake about 4,000 hours during the year, of which time he spends approximately only 1,000 hours in school, leaving some 3,000 hours of his time to be occupied. The Boys' Clubs in Ottawa are actually providing for as many hours of a boys' time as does school. The value of such Clubs to a community can best be judged from these figures. A properly supervised boys' club placed in a section where considerable delinquency has originated will cause a decrease in that particular section of 60 per cent, within three months of its establishment.

The report of the Chief Probation Officer clearly shows that 128 more cases would have come to the Court had it not been for the preventive work of the Probation staff. During the past year 90 per cent of the cases put on probation were successful, 10 per cent made fair progress, no complete failures being reported.

The following table is a comparative one showing the percentage of children committed to Industrial Schools in the various cities of Canada, While this is not a complete statement, the figures of the Courts mentioned were obtained from the Court Officials and are authentic.

Name of Juvenile Court	Cases of Delinquency	Committals to Institutions	Percentage Committed to Industrial Schools
Ottawa	356	11	3%
Winnipeg	1,770	97	5½%
Montreal	1895	114	6%
Vancouver	285	21	7½%
Hamilton	359	36	10%
London	141	14	10%
Toronto	Annual Report not completed.		

During the months of July and August, the Ottawa Boys' Camp at Christie Lake gave a holiday to over 200 children who otherwise would not have enjoyed a vacation. The camp consists of 78 acres with 25 buildings thereon situated on the south shore of Christie Lake and is an ideal site for a camp effort. Under medical and other supervision these boys were given training that has been found very helpful, and reports from the various School Principals show that some of the boys who prior to the period of the camp had been negligent in their studies have taken a new interest since

their attendance at the camp. Less than 5 per cent. of those who visited the camp have appeared in Court since, and only one in a major offence.

At the camp the boys select their own Mayor and Board of Control and are responsible for the discipline of the camp. When a boy breaks a camp rule he is brought before the Mayor and Board of Control and given a hearing. If he is guilty of the offence the Board of Control defines his punishment and administers it. This method has resulted in excellent discipline for the type of child handled and has worked very satisfactorily.

Before going to camp the boys are all medically examined, and where treatment was necessary they received the same under the camp Medical Officer during their stay in the camp. The examination of the children on their return from camp showed a very large increase in weight, as well as chest expansion, etc.

Boys		Charges of Delinquency		Girls.	
Theft	77	Theft	6		
Truancy	91	Truancy	9		
Trespassing	47	Incorrigibility	2		
Damaging Property	35	Damaging Property	2		
Disorderly Conduct	31	Vagrancy	2		
Breaking into and entering shop	14	Immorality	1		
Vagrancy	7				
Incorrigibility	4	Girls	22		
Assault	8				
Attempt to enter shop	2				
Indecent Act	4				
Breach of Probation	3				
Begging	2				
Selling Papers after Hours	2				
Holding Property	1				
Breaking out of Custody	1				
Riding bicycle on sidewalk	2				
Stolen Goods in possession	1				
Obstructing R. R. Track	1				
Indecent Assault	1				
Boys	334				
Girls	22				
	356				

Disposals		Boys		Girls	
Allowed to go with warning	165	6			
On Probation	68	6			
Sent to Detention Home	26	3			
Fined	20	1			
Restitution Ordered	14	1			
Com. to Industrial Schools	9	2			
Dismissed	9	2			
Adjourned indefinitely	3	1			

Medical treatment recommended	2	--
Special supervision given	6	--
Placed in special school by parents	2	1
Sentence suspended	2	--
Sent to Boys' Farm	1	--
Committed to Ontario Reformatory	1	--
Placed in private Institution	1	--
Withdrawn	1	--
Placed in special school	2	--
Newspaper license cancelled	1	--
Parental discipline ordered	1	--

Totals	334	22
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The 58 cases of Neglected Children which came before the Court were disposed of as follows:

Committed to the Children's Aid Society	5	27
Adjourned indefinitely	16	5
Dismissed	3	1
Placed with relatives		1

Totals	24	34
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The number of adults brought before the Juvenile Court in 1924 shows a very slight increase, being 51 as compared with 47 during 1923.

Charges: Neglecting children	18
Contributing to Juvenile Delinquency	33

Disposals: Allowed to go with warning	51
Adjourned indefinitely	14
Sentence suspended	12
Fined	9
Dismissed	9
Withdrawn	4
Imprisonment	1
	2
	51

Boys' Work, Ottawa, Ont. Winter activities of the **Kiwanis Boys' Club**. Out of 27 boys who were paroled to the club by the Juvenile Court, none have had to reappear in court for misconduct. A Kiwanis day nursery was installed during the annual fair, where trained nurses and assistants took care of about 2,000 young children left in their charge, and many other children who had been lost on the grounds.

Barrie, Ont. The activities of the Barrie Club for the past year have been varied and extensive but it has been the club's aim to keep three great activities constantly before the members; first, to engage actively in under-privileged child work, second to foster a better relationship between the country and the town, third to sell Kiwanis ideals to neighboring towns and to organize clubs as soon as they seemed ready for them. (The Kiwanis Magazine, February 1925.)

.....**Ottawa:** During the last year the **Day Nursery** cared for 12,629 children, many of these receiving special attention. In one week alone,

eight had special care and four of that number came from the hospital.

The Nursery accepts the responsibility of the convalescing child during the mother's working hours, and relieves her of all care and worry on that score. Special care, medical attention and diet are provided, all that a child needs to help recovery after an illness, and the mother is afforded an opportunity to earn so that she can keep her home together.

The Day Nursery is the only home many of these little children know. There are mothers connected with it who brought their first baby a few weeks old and now have three or four all going to school from the Headquarters of the Day Nursery.

.....**Ontario:** Government expenditures under the **Mothers' Allowance Act** for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1924, totalled \$1,707,894, according to a report from the Mothers' Allowance Commission. Of this sum, \$806,539.50 was refunded by the various municipalities of the province under the interlocking system provided by the legislation governing the issuance of mothers' allowance.

During the year there were 752 beneficiaries in Toronto, some \$347,791 being expended for the relief of mothers throughout the city.

Ottawa, with 289 cases of relief and an expenditure of \$137,000, was second; Hamilton, with 172 cases of relief and an expenditure of \$77,222, was third, and London with 89 cases and expenditure of \$43,583, fourth. The total number of beneficiaries in the province were 4,058. (Summarized from the annual report, 1924.)

Toronto Death Rate Lowest on Record. General mortality in the city of Toronto during 1924 was 10.3 per thousand, the lowest on record. "1924 was Toronto's healthiest year," the report of the Board says. In 1909 the rate was 15.3.

The birth rate during 1924 was 23.8 compared with 24.3 in 1923, the past year having the lowest birth rate in years with the exception of the last year of the war. Deaths under one year were only 912, however. Infant death rate has been reduced from 159 in 1909 to 60 in 1924. (Summarized, *The Citizen*, Ottawa, January, 14, 1925.)

Toronto: The Jewish Girls' Club organized in February, 1909, as a recreational centre for Jewish working girls has grown from 8 girls, who registered the first evening, to 1,025 registered during the past year, 1923-24.

The Court records prove that the Jewish Girls' Club is an effective preventive agency and that there are few cases of delinquency.

New activities have been added during the past year and former ones re-organized. Community co-operation has been carried on with the Board of Education, which granted the use of three schools for athletic work, and also for entertainments; with the Provincial Board of Health which supplied moving picture machines, etc., for the exhibition of health pictures; with the Provincial Motion Picture Bureau, which supplied machines and educational films with the C.P.R. and the C.N.R., which supplied slides of views of Canada from coast to coast; other educational slides were shown by representatives of The Toronto Publicity Bureau, of Hart House, University of Toronto, Ontario Safety League and others.

The attendance at the various classes numbered 26,059 during the year and the activities included Classes in English for Immigrants, Typewriting and Shorthand, Home Nursing, Recreation, Athletics, Girl Guides, Dressmaking, Fancy Work, Sewing School, Folk and Social Dancing, Cooking, Dramatic, Story Hour, Tennis, Playground, Sunday evening, Circles, and Special Events.

At the present time there are about 50 new Canadians coming to the Club three times a week for English, and about 180 children from 8 to 14 years coming once a week to sewing school. The typewriting class has 60 girls in attendance; the cooking class, where space is limited, has from 10 to 12 members and Girl Guides, who have seven companies, have about 300 members. The latter is considered one of the finest pieces of Canadianization work accomplished. The Home Nursing class was instructed by the Canadian Red Cross Society. About 50 children from 5 to 10 are given recreation once a week after school, and the Dramatic Class produced several plays most successfully. Dancing is also taught, and a dance is held every Saturday evening for members over 17 years of age, the attendance averaging from 100 to 150, the director acting as chaperone.

During the year 20 Sunday evenings were devoted to educational purposes with special speakers taking part.

Summer activities included tennis, volley ball, baseball, and games for smaller children on the new playground, where the attendance rose to 1,365. The total for all the summer activities was nearly 4,000.

Clubs within the Club were organized, which are self-governing, the aim and object of each being literary, philanthropic, and further education. The special aim of these circles is service to the community, and this was carried out by giving plays at hospitals, and institutions, sewing, visiting the sick, helping with younger groups, securing donations for the needy, and helping in Booths.

There were also about 65 special events held in the Club Rooms, during the ten and a half months the Club was open.

From the first 600 members registered it was found that there were:

242 born in Toronto	10 born in Roumania
151 born in Poland	18 born in Ontario outside of Toronto
94 born in Russia	4 born in Austria
37 born in England	3 born in France
23 born in U.S.A.	1 born in Germany
16 born in Montreal	1 born in Scotland

Much of the success of the club is due to the volunteer workers, of whom 75 helped in the past year. (Summarized from the Report of the Director of the Jewish Girls' Club, Toronto, 1923-24.)

Preventing Delinquency: The appended statistical report from the Toronto Big Brother movement is a splendid summary of constructive voluntary effort in the interests of the boy citizenship of the Queen City.

In the 803 cases, it is significant to note the large number, who are fatherless, either through death or desertion—145 of the total, while 52 are motherless. Almost 25 per cent. are from homes broken by death or other causes.

While the Canadian boys form the great majority of the cases, a very large proportion are from Old Country families. As usual in groups of this kind, the Anglicans head the list, partly, not wholly, because generally when the child or parent has no regular church he instructs that "Church of England" go on the card.

It is reassuring to note that the more serious sex offences are decreasing in the causes of reference, while the large percentage of "poor home conditions" under this heading is further justification for community responsibility in its boy life. The number of volunteer big brothers—223—is also gratifying to the paid worker in the field.

The preventive and constructive nature of the organization's work is again evident in the source of cases, over half coming from other than the Juvenile Courts.

Big Brother Movement, Inc., Toronto.

Statistical Report of Boys Handled and Field Work for the Year 1924.

Nationality.

Canadian	546
English	101
Scotch	65
Irish	24
American	17
Various	50
Total	803

Causes.

Theft	245
Truancy	46
Disorderly	100
Trespassing	86
Gambling	16
Shopbreaking	16
Housebreaking	23
Vagrancy	21
Sex Offences	24
Poor Home Conditions	93
Incorrigible	68
Extra Education	14
For Board Education	20
Medical Attention	19
Miscellaneous	12
Total	803

Denominations.

Anglican	292
Presbyterian	149
Methodist	165
Baptist	69
Congregational	11

Salvation Army	17
Gospel Hall	24
Various	69
None	7
Total	803
Fathers dead	105
Mothers dead	41
Parents both dead	13
Stepmothers	5
Stepfathers	6
Mothers out of home	11
Fathers out of home	40
No. of Open Cases Jan. 1st, 1924	734
New Cases Received During Year	803
Total No. of boys Helped in Year	1,537
Re-Established and Discharged	857
Open Cases on File, Dec. 31, 1924	680
Visits to Homes	6,813
Hours Spent in Court	449
Positions Found for Boys	85
Little Bros. Sent to Farms	52
Little Bros. Sent to Summer Camps	221
Volunteer Big Brothers	223
Cases From.	
Juvenile Court	395
Other Sources	408
Total	803

QUEBEC.

Montreal: Summary of the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies, January, 1925.

The Children's Division: The Division has had under discussion the suicides in Ontario of two British boy immigrants; the problem of providing summer holidays for boys over eight years of age who could not be admitted to camp with their mothers; the Public Charities Act, and the acceptance by the Government of the principle of child-placing in foster homes; the hospital care of immigrants; the Juvenile Delinquents' Act as it applied to certain dependent children; the bills regarding birth-registration and adoption; the proposed Detention Home for Juvenile Delinquents; and the Standardization of Salaries and Working Conditions of Social Workers.

The important work of the Division has centred about the Carstens Survey. In general terms, the report made in this connection advocates the adoption of cottage plan institutions rather than block buildings, the

development of foster home placement, and provision for the care of the feeble-minded. While some of Mr. Carsten's suggestions have been put into effect, no radical changes have taken place owing to prevailing economic conditions.

Education and Recreation Division: One of the aims of the Division was to collect and distribute useful information about simple inexpensive work along handicraft lines and to arrange for a Social Agencies' section in the Canadian Handicraft's October Exhibition. "Something out of nothing" models were taken up; also simple card weaving. Addresses on what could be accomplished by handicapped patients in craft work were given, also "Camp Activities for Boys," "Parks and Playgrounds Summer Programme," and character building by story telling was demonstrated with a number of children from the University Settlement.

Four hand looms were donated to the Agencies, and though the girls at the Girls' Cottage Industrial School found the weaving rather exciting and a little beyond them, the University Settlement has one going and the children are hoping another will be set up shortly.

The announcement that Dr. Morphy's Institute had enlarged its scope to take in feeble-minded children and that there are still a few vacancies there, was good news for the Agencies.

The report on the activities of the Parks and Playgrounds summer work showed tremendous growth in filling a long felt need amongst both boys and girls.

The following movements were heartily endorsed by the Division, "The Public Charities Act" and "The Legal Aid and Public Defender Bureau."

The President of the Council in her report especially mentioned a new development in the work of one of the Council's agencies. "For the first time in Canada at least to our knowledge, Occupation Therapy has been taken into the homes of the sick. Since last May, the Victorian Order of Nurses, by teaching them some type of handicraft work, has changed the whole aspect of life for those of its patients who suffer from chronic or prolonged illnesses. The effect upon these unfortunate people, doomed heretofore to hours and years of drab dragging days, has been enormous mentally and hence to a certain extent there has also been some physical improvement. Nor have these been the only results for the Occupational Therapy Department of the Victorian Order has secured arrangements for disposing of the articles made in the short space of time since the work was undertaken."

Montreal: (From a recent press report) "**Institution for Crippled Children to open Feb. 15.** The new hospital is costing the Shriners \$450,000 and will provide 50 beds for crippled children. The work will be continued by the Shriners, who will undertake the support, care and training of the patients. The Montreal institution will be one of the eight unit hospitals established for crippled children under the direction of Shriners throughout the continent. Not only were the hospitals originally established by the Shriners but their subsequent upkeep was also borne by them without any assistance from municipal or provincial sources. The surgical work of the hospital will be in charge of Dr. Mackenzie Forbes.

Boys' Home of Montreal; (Press Report, February 11, 1925) The secretary's report, presented at the Annual Meeting of the Boys' Home of Montreal, 119 Mountain Street, stated that there were 10 boys more in residence than a year ago; 84 having been admitted and 74 having left; a total of 95 enrolled on January 1st, 1925, of whom 65 were Protestants, 16 Roman Catholics and 3 Jewish. The finances were in good condition, help having been received during the year from the Financial Federation. It was pointed out in the report that the quarters of the home were becoming overcrowded due to the increase in registration of boys; that the present building was obsolete as well as too small; that the district which was of the best when the home was founded, had grown to be "The very centre of one of our worst slums, completely surrounded with filth and crime." Last year a building fund was started, and there had been some contributions. It would be necessary for the present site to be sold, and for sufficient funds to be provided to insure the completion of a new home without going into debt, before new buildings could be projected.

Big Sister Association, Montreal: (Press Report) "Our purpose," said Miss Frances B. Haines, Executive Secretary, "is to appoint one of our 150 members, in each case, to personally supervise, and win over the confidence of the unsponsored girl—not necessarily after they have taken the wrong turning, but before.

"In hundreds of cases, girl delinquency can be prevented if the young and improperly guided girl, can be reached and her actions and ideals influenced by some responsible adult.

"In the Big Sister Association we aim to bring to the community at large, a much-needed want in this respect. We want our own matrons to supervise the dance halls, and the Courts, where young girls are to be found, either in delinquency or not, so that we can establish those relationships between our officials and the young women of the Metropolis, which will, we hope, wean them entirely from the atmosphere where those pitfalls abound.

"The Headquarters of the Association are located at 309 Keefer Building, where a staff of women workers are at all times willing and ready to respond to the call of the friendless, the sick and the destitute."

Montreal: Child Welfare Activities summarized from the annual report of the **Victorian Order of Nurses**, Montreal, February, 1925.

"The Victorian Order of Nurses stresses the great importance of adequate medical supervision during pregnancy, maintaining that our great maternal and infant death rate is due to lack of pre-natal care. 1,971 confinements were attended to by nurses during 1924. Aside from attendance at confinements where cases have been registered with us, the Victorian Order of Nurses has always had to respond to emergency cases, and it is a lamentable fact that many women do not yet realize the value of pre-natal care; in this connection we have to report 60 still births and 188 interrupted pregnancies. However, it is very satisfactory to know that from year to year our registered cases have shown a steady increase. Our maternity cases receive nursing care as long as necessary, and supervision of mother and babe until the babe is one month old. There were 6,298 visits for the supervision of the mothers during the past year, and

8,855 infant welfare visits. It has been the policy of the V.O.N. to supervise its babies until they reach the age of 2 years, but as other organizations such as the Child Welfare Association have developed for that definite purpose, we refer our babies when they are one month old to them, providing in all cases that the physician is willing.

"In the remote districts of this city, over which our entire service extends, there are no Health Centres, and we continue the supervision of our Victorian Order babies.

"In the Little Mothers' League, 315 girls of teen age attend 80 classes in Mothercraft and simple home nursing conducted by the nurses of the Order in the different districts."

Expenditures for the year totalled \$96,017.61, with a surplus of \$4,123.81.

Child Welfare Association (Summary of Annual Meeting, February 1925). The Director's report showed that 15 nurses were employed last year, 6,000 babies were registered, 25,829 visits were made, an increase of nearly 40 per cent. in the amount of work done. Conferences for mothers were held in the different centres, conducted by 25 volunteers, and 25,076 babies were registered at these conferences. Two new health centres were opened; pre-natal conferences, directed by doctors, were held, looking after 378 cases; letters were sent out during the year to expectant mothers, 375 in all, 135 of them being in French, to all parts of Canada except British Columbia. Pre-school conferences were also held, with a registration of 263 children, and visits to homes to the number of 1,469. A summer camp was held on the Stephens Estate, Dorchester Street West.

The report of the Medical Director stated: "It is not only a question of keeping babies alive. Apart from deaths the casualty lists in infant life in Montreal are tremendous. Children have many physical defects before they ever reach school age. Eye defects are brought on chiefly in school, but all other defects are developed in pre-school age. The remedy of these defects and prevention of disease and promotion of health are carried on in the Child Welfare Association conference, where mothers bring their young children for supervision by specially trained doctors and nurses. The object of these conferences is to instruct the mother in how to keep her child well.

"Goitre, which is said to be very prevalent in this city, is another matter which has engaged the Child Welfare Association during the past year. Through the co-operation of the City Health Department and the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, the association examined 600 girls in one of the high schools for signs of this trouble, 17 per cent of their number being found to have a definite enlargement of the thyroid gland. Chocolate tablets containing a small quantity of iodine are distributed weekly. The girls receiving the treatment pay 50 cents a year for the tablets, so that this activity is self-supporting. In the high schools at Outremont and Westmount this work has been instituted by the authorities as part of the regular medical programme."

The medical Director also pointed out that one baby in seven born in Montreal died before reaching the age of one year, whereas only one in 70 of those under the observation of the association died. He told of training being given in the medical school at McGill to students, which would tend to help better conditions in the city, and advocated increased education in hospitals along lines of better care of babies. He stated that the Child

Welfare Association hopes to carry out a systematic inquiry which will determine the factors responsible for the alarming high rate of infant mortality in the city. In this work, the Association hopes to have the co-operation of French and English doctors interested in saving the babies of Montreal.

Expenditures amounted to \$43,153.35 and a surplus was recorded of \$7,612.54.

The Montreal Day Nursery (Summary of Annual Report) During 1924, 256 children representing 150 families attended the Montreal Day Nursery. This attendance represents 17,892 days' care, with an average daily attendance of 57, and of the cases dealt with during the year 150 were new. Of the 256 children housed at the nursery, 25 were babies, 46 were between the ages of one and three, 80 between 3 and 5, and 105 between 5 and 10 years of age.

The acting physician reported less contagious disease in the institution during 1924 than in previous years, and commented upon the improvement which had been made in the system of medical examination of the children through having them examined at the hospital instead of at the nursery. This change was made last year, and its value lay in introducing the mothers and the children to the hospital where needed treatment could be obtained. The chief problem of the medical department of the nursery was found in the fact of mothers being obliged to leave children at the nursery who really should not be there yet who were not ill enough to be in hospital. He stressed the great need of a convalescent hospital where children who had been discharged from hospital could receive proper care until full health was regained.

The Social Service Report showed a total of 351 applications for entrance to the nursery during the year; of this number 129 were old or continued cases. A number of these applications had not been considered suitable for placing in the nursery and had been referred to other agencies. Unemployment was responsible for 185 of the applications. It was reported that the placing of children in the nursery was becoming more and more a temporary arrangement.

Disbursements for the year amounted to \$10,800.

Women's Directory: (Summary of Annual Report) The part played by immigration in the problems of the Women's Directory was stressed in the report of the general secretary. It was pointed out that out of the 170 cases open upon the Directory's books at the end of 1924, 83 were Canadian-born, while 87 were British or foreign born, 73 being of British birth. Of these strangers in a foreign land, 33 had been in Canada less than five years when they became unmarried mothers. In view of the possibility that only a certain proportion of such tragedies ever reach the Directory, it was felt that these figures might be regarded as affording only an indication of a condition which calls for more attention than it seems to be receiving at present.

It was added that the same conclusions would appear from a recent study made of all applications received by the Directory in a period of five years, from 1919 to 1924. Out of a total of 621 young women, 288 were British or foreign born and 207 from the British Isles alone. Out of this group of 207, 64 had become unmarried mothers in less than three years after their arrival. The suggestion was made that a real Big Sister work

could be carried out if certain girls who have become well-established since coming to Canada would undertake to meet and sponsor their newly-arrived fellow-countrywomen.

The bringing of the father to the realization of his responsibility was mentioned as a field of work calling for special effort.

The experience of the 10 years during which the Directory has been in existence has confirmed those associated with it in their belief in the essential need for this type of work, of offering a helping hand to the unmarried mother who is prepared to assume the responsibilities of motherhood in keeping her child with her whenever possible. In some cases it is necessary to place the child in a boarding home, if the mother earning her own living is without the aid of relatives and cannot in these circumstances have the child in her constant care.

Over 50 per cent. of the girls referred to the Directory during the past year were stated to be under 21 years of age, and it is therefore felt that a generous attitude should be adopted towards such, who go out unguarded into the world where there is danger, through daily intimacy and contact between young men and women, which is not sufficiently recognized. Lack of protective instruction and definite religious and moral training is deplored. A definite chaplain service arrangement has been made, which will be in charge of Dean Carlisle, who will advise and direct the workers of the Women's Directory, which is one of the Financial Federation group in this direction.

The report of the directors declared that it was considered that no committee is justified in merely meeting a need, but that it must try to prevent recurrence of the need, as a hospital treating typhoid fever would have failed in its obligations did it not attempt to discover and remove the source of the disease. It is the hope of the Directory that its realization of this fact and the study of conditions involved in its work may enable it to play its part as opportunity arises in the betterment of conditions in this city.

The opening of the Catherine Booth Mothers' Hospital at Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal, took place on February 4, 1925. This hospital has at present accommodation for 46 mothers and 46 infants, in addition to the needs of nurses and staff. On the ground floor is accommodation for public ward patients, on the next floor, entirely separate, accommodation for twenty outside patients.

The Nutrition Committee of the **Child Welfare Association** of Montreal held a meeting on February 4th, attended by a large number of school principals, teachers and others, with the object of furthering the campaign for a better and purer milk supply.

In his address, Dr. A. Grant Fleming of the Anti-Tuberculous and General Health League, asserted there was no substitute for milk. It contained all the essentials for body building and it was doubly paramount, therefore that the supply should be healthy. Educational authorities were much interested in the supply of milk because milk formed such a part in

the upbuilding of the child and money spent on education of a subnormal child, in his opinion, was wasted compared with the results that could be secured if the child was physically normal.

In referring to the demonstration carried on by the Nutrition Committee, Dr. Fleming stated that it had been proven that if a group of children had their physical defects corrected and then lived under a proper health routine, they would, in the vast majority of cases, become normal.

Urging his audience to talk health and encourage the use of milk, the speaker added: "You will appreciate that while milk is so valuable and necessary and while we urge everyone to use it, that we in Montreal must unfortunately as yet qualify our advice by saying—be sure you secure safe, pasteurized milk.

"Every good thing presents difficulties. Milk is a food, and as it is a food disease germs grow in it, and when it is warm they grow very rapidly, and so milk has been responsible for the spread of disease.

"This is so important a subject from the standpoint of public health that all health authorities place a safe water and milk supply at the head of the list of essential things to be done if a city is to protect its citizens. It is certainly true that child welfare in a physical sense is largely dependent upon a safe milk supply being available.

"I do desire to take this opportunity of enlisting your active support in our campaign for a safe milk supply. We desire to see enacted the by-law as prepared by the City Health Department so that Montreal's milk supply will be safe and so that we may shout from the house tops—"Drink Milk!" without having to qualify the remark by saying—But be careful what milk you drink!"

The Montreal Parks and Playgrounds Association: With the opening of the skating rinks fully two weeks earlier than last year the month of December has been a busy one. This month marks the end of the Association's year of activities. Steady progress has been made in re-organizing certain phases of our work in order to more effectively meet the increasing demands for summer and winter recreational facilities.

Rinks: Advantage was taken of the early winter to provide immediate skating facilities. This was difficult on account of the limited amount in the budget for this purpose and also on account of the unexpected early season. Nevertheless with the co-operation of the communities in each of our skating centres, we were able to open Cote St. Paul with a hockey rink and a general skating rink on the 17th of December; a hockey rink in an ideal location in the City of Verdun on the 23rd December, and a hockey rink in Hibernia on Christmas Day. A general skating rink in each of these centres was also opened several days later. The popularity of these winter recreation spots is evidenced by the large crowd which avail themselves of the privileges. The approximate estimate of daily attendance is as follows: Cote St. Paul, 900; Verdun, 700; Hibernia, 450.

Schools: The gym classes in the schools continue to hold the interest of a large number of teen-age girls and boys attending the seven schools. During the Christmas holidays a social time was organized in Riverside School for girls with an attendance of 65 and in Connaught School with an attendance of 49.

The 16 team basket-ball league is running strong, and interest is at a high pitch. This league provides organized competition for 128 registered players.

In General: It has been possible to promote a large and varied winter program through our contact with community leaders. In Cote St. Paul and Verdun, valuable co-operation has been received from the Y. M. C. A. Community Secretaries. It has enabled us to attain a maximum of effort at a minimum cost. It is only as we enlist the practical co-operation of communities and individuals that we will secure the best results from the type of work promoted by the Association. (Report of the Secretary-Supervisor.)

Montreal: Judge Charles W. Hoffman, eminent jurist of Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A., in addressing the members of the Big Sisters Association, at Montreal, on February 11th, stated that no normal child, either boy or girl, should be sent to an institution, nor should those who had violated the moral code. Further, he declared that the public schools should take up the work of helping the boys and girls of Canada and of the United States to better manhood and womanhood. Although realizing that his statements would give cause for wide criticism, he declared that only through such means—the focusing and force of public opinion—could such problems be solved.

In his opinion, for those who were attempting to improve juveniles, the first requisite was how to relieve suffering and a knowledge of how to understand the cause of a child's misbehaviour. The judge stated that he would not, and never had sentenced a child to a term of imprisonment, where that child had shown itself to be normal in every way. In this connection he stated that psychiatric and medical aid should be summoned and a supervisor who knew conditions should be pressed into service.

Judge Hoffman also pointed out that the same measure of tolerance should be extended to wayward girls; that in his opinion no girl should be sent to punishment unless everything in connection with her character had been taken into consideration, and even then, no punishment should be meted out unless there was evidence that the subject, particularly if a girl, was a moron, or one who could not possibly benefit by treatment.

Speaking of punishment, the judge said that by a system of understanding a cure could be found, not only for delinquent girls, but also for children who came within the punishment of the law; by understanding the present day civilization one could improve and rehabilitate the child who had gone wrong.

"There are many of our standards," stated Judge Hoffman, "that are contrary to the standards of a child. This must be realized before we come to a complete understanding with those who now distrust us, many of whom distrust us because they are unable to speak the language that we speak."

The judge stated it had been his experience that the majority of the troubles with children, particularly with young girls, were caused by those who wanted to express themselves and could find no other means of doing it than by being impure both in mind and body. This evil, he maintained, could be corrected and after a time would not exist, if these subjects were taken soon enough.

In advancing his reasons against institutions having absolute control of the inmates, the speaker stated, that the majority of institutions could

not carry on remedial work, and also that many federal bodies were unable to carry on municipal work of the kind that the majority of institutions were dealing with. (Summarized from The Star, Montreal, Feb. 12, 1925.)

SASKATCHEWAN.

In discussing the "Conservation of our Human Resources," says Dr. Seymour, Deputy Minister of Public Health for Saskatchewan, it cannot be better approached than by briefly quoting some statistics connected with the infant mortality of the Province, and to indicate what is being done by the Provincial Government to improve these figures.

Births: The births in Saskatchewan in 1923 numbered 21,488 being a rate of 25.2 per 1,000 population, and this is the third highest birth rate reported from the Registration area in Canada. (This registration area does not include the province of Quebec.) The average birth rate for the whole registration area was 23.3 per 1,000 population, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

These figures are based on a population of 814,000 for the province.

Marriages: The marriages in Saskatchewan in 1923 totalled 5,053 which was a rate of 6.2 per 1,000 population. This is the third lowest rate for the provinces in the Registration area, the average for all being 7.3 per 1,000 population.

Deaths: The total deaths last year were, 6,728 which included 555 still births.

The actual deaths therefore were 6,173, or a rate of 7.58 per 1,000 population, which is the lowest death rate in Canada, the average being 10.5 per 1,000 population.

The deaths under 1 year were 2,472
or 36.7 per cent. of all deaths.

The deaths from 1 year to 5 years 643

The deaths under 5 years 3,115
or 46.3 per cent. of all deaths.

Giving these figures a little more in detail:

In 1923, 295 babies died under 1 day (Still births not included.)

84 babies lived only 1 day.

67 babies lived only 2 days.

67 babies lived only 3 days.

In considering the 5 causes which produced the most deaths in 1923 we have an important table in which it will be noted that causes producing infant mortality occupy a large proportion of the first cause, and the entire second, third and fourth causes.

It is as follows:

Pneumonia	650 deaths 329 being infants.	
Cong. Debility	568 deaths 8.4% of all deaths)	} 21.8%
Still births	555 deaths 8.2% of all deaths)	
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	351 deaths 5.2% of all deaths)	
Cancer, all forms	347 deaths 5.1% of all deaths	
T.B., all forms	332 deaths 4.9% of all deaths	

In 1923 there was an increase in infant mortality in all provinces with the exception of Manitoba and British Columbia.

In an attempt to combat the conditions of which the statistics just quoted are an index the Division of Child Welfare of the Department of Public Health has directed its efforts along a number of lines some of which are:

Child Welfare Clinics: In 1923—67 clinics were conducted at which 3,218 children were examined with the following findings:

1,295 underweight	40.5%
577 tonsil defects	18 %
144 adenoids	3.5%
172 teeth defects	5.3%
72 hernias	2.2%
154 skin conditions	4.8%
83 chest conditions	2.5%

At these clinics among other things are stressed:

The importance of breast feeding.

The dangers of undernourishment.

The importance of proper care of the teeth, especially first set.

The value of vaccination, and Toxin antitoxin inoculation for protection against diphtheria.

Home Nursing Classes: 79 Home Nursing Classes were given in 1923 when approximately 4,000 ladies received instruction on general Home Nursing, Home care of the Sick and care and feeding of children. These are mostly held in rural districts where no Medical or Nursing facilities are at hand.

Prenatal Letters: A system of prenatal letters has been introduced and any expectant mother may upon application receive one letter a month from the Department relative to her care during this period.

Hospitals: We have 40 hospitals in the province, 12 of which are Union Hospitals, and the Department has encouraged the building of the smaller Union Hospitals, in the rural districts to be used very largely for maternity work, as it is well known that proper care at the time of confinement cannot but reduce both maternal and infant mortality rates.

In all there are 2,253 Hospital beds in the province, which is 1 bed for every 361 of our population.

In 1915 only 1 child in every 13 was born in a hospital, but in 1923, 1 child in every 6 was born in a hospital, showing the use to which the Hospitals are being put for this work. Although our Union Hospitals comprise only 12 per cent. of the total bed capacity of all Hospitals, they cared for over 25 per cent. of the maternity cases which were conducted in Hospitals.

Maternity Grant: The Government has realized that our maternal mortality is fairly high, there being 114 mothers dying in 1923, from causes connected with confinement. This is a rate of 5.6 per 1,000 living births, the average being 5.4 per 1,000 living births in the whole registration area. In order therefore to assist in relieving unfavorable conditions at that time a maternity grant of \$25 is allowed in certain cases where, for financial or other satisfactory reasons, the mother would be unable to secure the services of a Doctor or Nurse, or go to a Hospital.

Usually \$10.00 is given to the mother previous to the confinement, in order to assist her to obtain the necessities for the event, and the \$15.00 is given to assist in procuring the services of a Doctor or Nurse.

In 1923, \$10,040 was expended for this purpose and this assisted 407 mothers.

Milk Supplies: An effort has been made with good success to improve the milk supplies for the various urban centres. It has been possible to have the process of pasteurization really mean "scientific pasteurization" according to actual unbiased tests. It is estimated that 70 per cent. of milk sold in cities is now pasteurized. Power is now given to village, town and city Councils to pass bylaws requiring that all milk supplied to these places come from tuberculin tested cattle. A large number of Councils are taking advantage of this power.

In the past four years, there has been a decrease of 3.3 per 100,000 population in infant deaths from congenital debility. A similar decrease of 3.3 per 100,000 population from still births, and a decrease of 7.9 per 100,000 population in infant deaths from diseases of the digestive system. This latter decrease is no doubt due to improved milk supplies.

There was an increase in infant deaths of 8.1 per 100,000 population from common infectious diseases, and an increase of 9.0 per 100,000 population in deaths among infants from bronchitis and pneumonia.

The Bureau of Child Protection for the Province of Saskatchewan reports the following activities:

"The pinch of winter has increased the number of cases to be investigated that have been reported from different sources, and in many cases we find that people are unable to differentiate between cases of neglect of children and poverty for which parents are not entirely responsible. We are compelled, however, occasionally to take children into shelters and institutions where parents have given up the struggle or because of trouble between parents resulting in the abandonment of their children.

The Mothers' Allowance Act, administered by this Bureau, is perhaps the most popular of all of the Acts we administer in that we are able to offer some relief through public funds that keeps children in their own home where otherwise we would require to take charge of them and place them in foster homes. We are now paying allowances to 917 families which affect a little over 5,000 children.

As our people are beginning to understand more fully the excellent provisions of our Adoption of Children Act, we find that they are taking advantage of this that the children may be better protected who have heretofore been either placed with them on a foster agreement, or whom they have taken from other sources. We have investigated and given assent to the Courts for the issue of 180 Adoption Orders since the Act came into force in 1922.

At the end of the year 1924, we had under supervision in this Bureau, in Children's Shelters, Orphanages and Institutions 95 children, and in private homes under agreement—2,162 children. Some idea may be reached of the variety of cases dealt with and the extent of our work, by noting the different class of cases dealt with by our force of inspectors for the year 1924, as follows:

Activities	Children Affected
Domestic trouble in child's home	88
Alleged cruelty of parents	30
Immoral surroundings	120
Alleged wilful neglect	233
Parents deserted	73
Parents dead	12
Parents insane	13
Illegitimate children	25
Trouble between child and foster parents	70
Special visit to troublesome child	108
Escorting children	250
Children committed as wards by Inspector	76
Children not committed but removed from province	33
Children not committed but removed to better homes in this province	32
Inspection of wards in foster homes	964
Incest cases and convictions	4
Investigated Juvenile Delinquents	7
	Cases
Number of Juvenile Court Cases attended	29
Investigating home before placing child	32
Investigating deaf, blind and feeble-minded cases	15

Cases Inspected under The Mothers' Allowances Act.

Applications recommended	387
Applications not recommended	86
Re-inspections after allowance granted	848

Statistics of Cases for the Year January 1st to December 31st, 1924, in the Juvenile Court (Regina and Provincial Points) appearing before Judge Ethel MacLachlan. (These statistics do not include cases from the cities of Moose Jaw, Saskatoon or Weyburn.)

(Summarized from the report.)

Regina—Alleged Delinquent	103 Boys— 9 Girls—Total—112
Alleged Neglected	4 Boys— 1 Girl —Total— 5
Provincial Points—Alleged Delinquent..	258 Boys—22 Girls—Total—280
Alleged Neglected ..	6 boys—13 Girls—Total— 19

Total No. of Cases 416

Regina—			
Guilty of Delinquency	101	Dismissed	11
Found Neglected	5	Dismissed	0
Provincial Points—			
Guilty of Delinquency	235	Dismissed	45
Found Neglected	18	Dismissed	1
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	359		57
Total			416

The ages of children "alleged delinquent" range from 6 years to 15 years; "alleged neglected" range from 3 months to 15 years.

It is noted in the Report as a most significant and important fact, that whereas 326 of the children appearing in the Court claim Canadian birth, yet only 96 out of the 416 claim Canadian parentage.

In the alleged offences of Delinquency, the greatest number is listed under "Theft of Various Kinds," totalling 176.

Causes contributing to the Neglect of Children are listed as follows:

Illegitimate-deserted by both parents	7
Deserted by parents	3
Mother Dead, father deserted	1
Father Deserted, mother in Mental Hospital	5
Father Unknown, mother in Mental Hospital	4
Father Unknown, mother dead	1
Beyond Control	2
Dismissed	1
Total	24

Few Children to Blame.

Out of 416 children appearing in Court, the Judge summarizes:

Neglected Children (absolutely through no fault of their own	24
Delinquent Children (apparently through the fault of parents, adults, bad example, environment, etc.)	203
Dismissed	56
Leaving balance who possibly might take most of the blame them- selves	133
Total	416

Note: This means that fully two-thirds, if not more, come into the Court through little or no fault of their own.

Fines and Restitution Collected from Juveniles and Parents.

Fines	425.00
Costs	971.77
Total	\$1,396.77
Restitution(- in addition to articles of all kinds)	\$1,170.56

Adults (Alleged Offences.)

Adults brought into the Juvenile Court for contributing to delinquency and neglect:

Offences and Disposals.

Regina	Fine	Costs
1 Procuring Girl for Immoral purposes	\$25.00	.....
1 Contributing to incorrigibility and sexual immorality	25.00	.....
1 Contributing to sexual immorality (Dismissed) .....	.....	.....
1 Selling cigarettes to Minors (Dismissed) .....	.....	.....
Provincial		
1 Contributing to sexual immorality	\$250.00	3.00
1 Contributing to sexual immorality	40.00	6.75
1 Contributing to sexual immorality	25.00	6.75
1 Contributing to sexual immorality	40.00	6.75
1 Contributing to sexual immorality	50.00	6.75

1 Assault on Juvenile	10.00	5.45
1 Encouraging boy to steal money	25.00	.....
1 Knowingly receiving stolen goods from Juvenile .....	.....	13.00
1 Ill-treatment of Juvenile (Dismissed) .....	.....	.....
1 Contributing to delinquency (Dismissed) .....	.....	.....
14 Total	\$490.00	\$48.45

Mileage travelled in 1924 hearing Provincial cases 19,941 (Miles)

The report also states that out of the total of 416 cases, 21 were repeaters; also that there was an increase of 20 cases over the number appearing in 1923. One of the causes of this increase is stated as being due to the number of gangs who happened to appear this year, some gangs having 15, 17, 18 boys etc. But in consideration of the fact that there are over 6,000 school children in the city of Regina and probably a couple of thousand boys and girls between school age and sixteen years it is not very disparaging or discouraging to think that only 92 boys and 9 girls were actually convicted in the Court for offences in the City, and the boys and girls, with a few exceptions, are not as bad as they are sometimes pictured.

Due to the fact that sometimes exaggerated stories in one way or another find their way into the papers about offences committed by juveniles (as well as adults) before the actual facts are heard in the Court, the Canadian Association of Child Protection Officers at their annual meeting in Toronto in June, 1924, passed the following resolution:

"Whereas frequently exaggerated statements of Juvenile delinquents appear in the public press, causing condemnation of the boy before his case is heard in Court, and also through such false impressions the mind of the public regarding the adjudication of the Juvenile Court is greatly disturbed and whereas the notoriety given such cases in the public press acts as a motive power to further delinquency; Resolved that this Canadian Association of Child Protection Officers strongly disapproves of any cases of juvenile delinquency being reported in the newspapers before the case has been dealt with in the Court and if advisable to publish facts, the same to be obtained from the Court."

The National Probation Association, meeting in Toronto at the same time, also expressed themselves in a similar manner to the above resolution.

Disposal of Delinquents.

28 were returned to parents with warning, fine, restitution and costs.

99 were returned to parents with warning, no fine, restitution and costs.

36 were returned to parents with warning, only.

27 were returned to parents but made Wards of the Court, and thus had to report weekly to the Probation Officer, in addition to paying fine, costs and restitution.

83 were placed on probation to report weekly without fine, costs or restitution.

12 were placed on probation, sometimes fined, and with suspended sentence to the Industrial School.

- 17 were sent or recommended to be sent to the Industrial School.
- 2 were sent to relatives in a different locality.
- 1 was made a Ward of the Children's Aid Society of Regina.
- 6 were made Wards of the Supt. of Neglected Children.

GENERAL

The Boy Scouts Association of Canada. The Boy Scout Movement in Canada has been making rapid progress during these last three or four years in the matter of training Scout Leaders. During 1924 between four and five hundred Scout Leaders in Canada received training either by correspondence or through the Winter Training Classes or at the Summer Training Camps.

It has been very encouraging the way the Canadian colleges have been lending their support to the Gillwell Scout Training Classes. In Nova Scotia training classes have been held in King's College and in Pine Hill College. In Ontario training classes have been held in the University of Western Ontario and the University of Toronto. The Universities of Manitoba and Saskatchewan have been anxious to help in every way possible but a shortage of leaders has made it impossible for the Scouts Association to start training classes in these Universities. The authorities of the University of Alberta are interested and friendly and a training course has been held there. A new training course is just starting in Canada which is for Cubmasters. The first class was held at Government House in Ottawa during November. A Correspondence Training Course has been started for Cub Leaders. This is being rapidly taken up by the Cubmasters in all the provinces and good results are expected from it.

The latest feature of the Scout Training is the introduction in Canada of what are known as registered Study Circles. It is expected that all over the Dominion little groups of interested citizens and Scout Leaders will get together and study the prescribed course.

The Scout officials realize the importance of trained leadership and are doing everything they can to make some measure of training available to all Scout and Club leaders in Canada who wish to take advantage of it.

The Canadian Council on Child Welfare has inaugurated a scheme hoping thereby to provide some educational advantages for crippled shut-in children throughout Canada, in their own homes. Various national organizations are co-operating in this project.

The following, received from one of the Council's members, presents some of the difficulties to be overcome, and the Council would welcome an exchange of opinion on meeting this particular situation.

"I have this problem to an almost overpowering extent in the case of children of poor colonists often non-English, who are unable to get to school either for lack of clothing, in the winter, or from lack of roads; sometimes because the scattered nature of the settlement makes school organization financially impracticable.

These problems are being worked on in a limited way by the following experiments:

1. Itinerant teachers, traveling from one small group to another for a few days; sometimes tent schools in the summer. This is the kind of work requiring a devoted missionary-inclined volunteer.

2. By organizing Red Cross and other relief organizations to meet clothing requirements, and especially building up through the school, a co-operative community spirit.

3. Experiments with radio. We have been able to place crystal sets at a cost of 80cts, exclusive of phones and aerial, which will take our broadcast at 8 to 10 miles on suitable days in winter. Such work is apt to be hampered by the use of cheap and unsatisfactory phones so often purchased.

I have been able to send spark-gap morse code to all the schools of my home municipality; where an ordinary metal wire of any sort with phones directly connected without a receiver of any sort (a fence or clothes line answers finely). My sending instruments in this case are a Ford coil, spark-plug, a telegraph key, and about 50 feet of wire thrown over a house or barn, and attached to battery while the ground terminal is, if possible, connected to a pump. Thus with a car, I am always "on the air." These untuned waves, however, would, if used with high voltage or wide range, cause difficulties with C. K. Y. our Winnipeg broad-casting station.

At present the radio work, though it has aroused much interest here, has done very little to meet the educational problem; but the installation of cheap tube sets, which we are standardizing, may do very much to extend and deepen educational activity in these parts."

The Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene has embarked upon a research programme in co-operation with Canadian universities. Two major studies are being conducted at the University of Toronto and at McGill University, Montreal. In Toronto there has been planned a five year study of children in school attendance to determine the practicability of applying measures that will have as their object the prevention of nervous and mental maladjustments. It is hoped that a technique will be evolved that can be applied to the entire school population of the Dominion. This investigation is receiving the attention of Dr. A. E. Bott, Professor of Psychology, Dr. J. G. Fitzgerald Professor of Hygiene, Dr. W. E. Blatz, Professor E. MacPhee and a group of assistants.

In Montreal, there has been inaugurated a five year study of behaviour problems among children. This investigation has the aim of discovering ways and means of preventing as far as possible delinquency, illegitimacy, prostitution and dependency. The chief workers in Montreal are Professor J. W. Bridges and Dr. W. T. B. Mitchell.

Arrangements are also being made for a five year study of children of pre-school age to determine the factors that are necessary for healthy mental and physical growth with the ultimate object of introducing throughout the country a programme of parent training in child development.

As an auxiliary to these research enterprises, the National Committee had made possible, through arrangements with the Rockefeller Foundation and the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, the granting of seven travelling Fellowships in Mental Hygiene. The cost of the research study will be borne by the Lady Byng of Vimy Fund for Mental Hygiene and the Rockefeller Foundation.

CANADIAN SOCIAL HYGIENE COUNCIL

A National Scheme for Child Education in the Science of Life and Social Hygiene: The Leopold-Loeb murder trial has served to set up a long row of questions in the minds of many people. How are such crimi-

nals produced? What are the relative influences of heredity, environment, education, in producing them or ourselves. How can we prevent the production of such monsters? How can we make ourselves good ancestors? If we do so can we pass on to our children and our children's children valuable knowledge of how to live?

There are just a few of the questions people are asking. They open up a wide field of inquiry and touch at many angles, the newest biological knowledge, the latest teachings of eugencies, the most advanced views on social reform. The answers to them are not easy to make, not always completely authoritative when made, and questioners must be prepared to take a bird's eye view of society with the aid of many experts, if they wish to arrive at intelligent conclusions.

With a determination to answer some of these questions at least and of laying before the Canadian public a national scheme for child education in the science of life and social hygiene, the Canadian Social Hygiene Council with headquarters at Hygeia House, Elm Street, Toronto, has recently formed an educational department and has appointed on its staff, Mr. A. D. Hardie of Cambridge, an English educationalist of note. Mr. Hardie comes to his new task well equipped to deal with its many angles. He was for fifteen years headmaster of his own school in England, was Chairman of the Committee of Conference of Educational Associations in Britain where he was closely associated with Sir Michael Sadler and was also Chairman of the London Branch of Private Schools Association. In co-operation with an Advisory Committee consisting of hygienists, psychologists, biologists and educationalists, the new educational department with his capable assistance, and in active co-operation with existing child welfare organizations in Canada, will at once proceed to lay down a definite scheme.

It is understood that this extension of the social hygiene movement in Canada has been made possible through a recent grant of fifteen thousand dollars, made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York. Impressed by the character and effectiveness of the public health work being done in Canada by this organization and the very definite effect such work has in lengthening the space of human life, this company, which spends annually from three to four millions of dollars in the United States and Canada, on public health activities, has now come forward to aid in the combat in this country against venereal diseases.

Educationalists everywhere will be greatly interested in this departure as the question of "sex" education in or out of schools has been a battleground for years. One of the first aims of the new department will be to remove this battleground by getting away definitely from "Sex" instruction into the fields of biology, physiology, science and the soundest pedagogic principles, but inasmuch as the education of children along these lines must be accomplished through an existing generation of not always instructed parenthood, the problem bristles with difficulties and will take both perspicacity and persistence if it is to be successfully solved.

Another appointment to the staff is that of Dr. L. A. Pequegnat, a public health specialist from Toronto University, who will organize social hygiene in the eastern provinces.

CANADIAN TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION.

Tuberculosis Among Children.

A preliminary report has been prepared by the Alberta Survey Committee on the survey made under their direction last fall. In all 1,135 children were examined of whom 85 were Indians: This latter group, as in the Saskatchewan Survey, were found to differ so much in their reaction to tuberculin and in general physical type that the results for this group had to be tabulated separately. The areas chosen for the Survey were very carefully selected in order to represent all types of communities, urban and rural, mountain and prairie, native born and foreign. Two schools were chosen in Edmonton and Calgary, one representing an average Anglo-Saxon district. Blairmore was chosen as representing a mining town as well as two smaller cities of about 10,000 population each. Four rural schools were selected in the "dry" belt which has had poor crops for the past eight years.

Another district almost 100 per cent. Ukrainian was studied as well as an Indian school.

One rather surprising result of the Survey was that less undernourishment was found amongst the children in the poor crop area than in the other centres, which tends to bear out the findings in other connections that poverty is not the chief cause of undernourishment.

Alberta found the lowest number of reactors to tuberculin, only 13.7% of the children reacting positively.

Two large cities showed almost the same percentage of reactors while the remaining smaller Anglo-Saxon communities showed scarcely half this number. The Ukrainian rural district approached Edmonton and Calgary in the number of reactors, while the group of Indian Children showed almost the same high rate as those in Saskatchewan, 92%. Here too, it was necessary to tabulate the figures for the Indian children separately, not only on account of the large proportion of reactors but because of the difference in general physical type. Undernourishment was found to be present in 20.3% of the white children, .6% were found to be in need of treatment for active tuberculosis, while 5.7% required to be kept under observation for a considerable length of time.

Manitoba has also made a preliminary report on the survey done in that province in the fall of 1924. In view of the fact that the conditions in that province are so similar to those in Saskatchewan, it was decided merely to supplement the survey made there by the study of city children in Manitoba. Five hundred school children in Winnipeg were therefore examined, the schools being chosen so as to represent various types of the population. This survey is intended as a forerunner of a study of the city hospital records for a period of years pertaining to the treatment and incidence of all forms of tuberculosis. Undernourishment was found to be present in 30% of those examined. While 39% of the children studied showed positive reaction to tuberculin, it was deemed that none were in need of immediate treatment but that 14% (a larger percentage than found in the other surveys) need to be kept under observation.

At the conclusion of the Winnipeg Survey, the Health Officer of Oakland and Wawanesa carried out an examination of 277 school children in that district out of a total attendance of 318.

The following table gives a summary of such features of the various provincial surveys as lend themselves to comparison:—

PROVINCIAL SURVEYS

Incidence of Infection among 7,184 Children—Tuberculosis

PROVINCE	Number Surveyed	Tuberculin Tested		Under Nourishment 10 p.c. or more	Defective Teeth	Diseased Tonsils	Frequency of Active Tuberculosis	
		Number Tested	Number Positive				Positive Clinical Signs, Symptoms and X-Ray evidence requiring treatment.	Signs and Symptoms suspicious—requiring observation.
Saskatchewan	1346	1346	56.6%	40.9% 5 lbs. or more	47.1%	25.3%	10 or .84%	30 or 2.5%
O.T. Park Davis Co. doubtful or negative cases repeated once. (Tuberculin Test). Von Pirquet method.								
British Columbia	907	907	28%	29.3%	16%	34 or 3.7%	47 or 5.2%	
Quebec (Tuberculin boue Veterinaire de l'Institute Pasteur diluted in glycerine 1 in 4, and some obtained from Mallinckrodt's, Montreal (Not Intracutaneous)).	1425	1115	63%	20%	9%	3.5%	4%	
Ontario Intracutaneous Tuberculin test—O.T. Connaught Laboratories.	1392	1321	32%	33%	26%	1.44%	6%	
Alberta	1050	1047	13.7%	20.3%	63.6%	7 or .6%	60 or 5.7%	
Manitoba	564		39%	30%	60%	.0%	14%	
Weyburn, Sask.	500	500	40.2%	7.4%	62.6%	Pulmonary 0.8% Glandular 0.2%	3.8%	
O.T. Health of Animals Branch, Ottawa, Intracutaneous method 1-200 M.G. used. None repeated. (Tuberculin Test).								

REFERENCE FOR FULL REPORTS.

Saskatchewan Survey	Canadian Medical Journal, June, 1922.	British Columbia Survey	Twenty-Third Annual Report, Canadian Tuberculosis Association, 1923.
Alberta Survey	Twenty-Fourth Annual Report, Canadian Tuberculosis Association, 1924.	Quebec Survey	Canadian Tuberculosis Association, 1923.
Manitoba		Ontario Survey	The Leader, Regina, Sask., Nov. 1st, 1924.
		Weyburn Survey	

The Canadian Girl Guide Association: The December Bulletin of the Canadian Girl Guide shows activities in nearly all the provinces.

British Columbia Guiders have been holding Study Circles, which are to continue throughout the winter.

In Ontario, Oshawa has recently formed nine companies, and Miss Lodder, Blue Diploma'd Guider, conducted a Guiders' Training Course.

Toronto held a Guiders' Conference in November, at which Mrs. H. D. Warren, Chief Commissioner, gave a short talk on the International aspects of the World Camp.

In Quebec, Montreal has held a training class for Owls, and Lennoxville has registered the 4th I.O.D.E. Company.

Prince Edward Island has new companies at Tignish and Alberton.

Council for Social Service of the Church of England in Canada: The Bishop Ridley Home, Prince Rupert, an Anglican Home in British Columbia, which takes children from the Islands along the Pacific Coast so that they may be boarded under Christian auspices and attend the public school in Prince Rupert, has lost one of its best friends in the lamented death of the Most Rev. F. H. Duvernet, Archbishop of Caledonia.

The need of unified and **constructive voluntary assistance** required to second the efforts of our Immigration Department is illustrated by this excerpt from a letter to the Council for Social Service of the Church of England in Canada, "I am an English girl, alone in Canada, and in trouble. I will soon have to leave my work, also my boarding house, so I am appealing to the Church for help and advice, believing you have institutions to take care of unfortunate girls, who have gone astray. If not, I do not know what I will do. I am twenty years old and you are the only ones I can appeal to. Trusting you will help me."

A deaconess was sent at once and plans have been completed for this girl to enter Humewood, the Anglican Home for Unmarried Mothers. Help was also given in the matter of filling out affiliation papers.

At Christmas the Council in co-operation with the General Board of Religious Education and with the sanction and support of the Primate made an appeal to the children of the Anglican Sunday Schools throughout Canada on behalf of the Save-the-Children Funds' efforts for the starving refugee children from Asia Minor, now in Greece. As a result of the appeal made a year ago five kitchens have been maintained by the offerings of Anglican children in Canada.

A fine response has been again secured. The Council believes that this is real social service work not only for these children in Greece, members of a sister Church, but for the happy children of Canada, who learn in this practical way the social duty of feeding the hungry.

La Federation des Femmes Canadiennes-Francaises reports that during the winter months, the members of the different sections have been very busy supplying the needy families with food and clothing; footwear for the school children, and layettes for the expectant mothers.

At Christmas, douceurs were sent to the Orphelinat Saint Joseph, and donations were given to the Saint Vincent de Paul Society.

In January, the different city sections of the Federation organised a Linen Shower in aid of the Misericordia Hospital, where, at that time, over sixty children were being cared for. There was a very generous response both in linen and money.

The Religious Education Council of Canada:

To meet the need for trained leadership necessary to carry out its object, which is to provide religious nurture and education to all children during the first twelve years of life, the National Children's Work Board of the Religious Education Council of Canada, carried on the following activities:

1. Annual Provincial and Territorial Conventions for the discussion of the principles and methods in the religious education of children.
2. Community Training Schools in each province for Children's Workers. The Toronto School has 480 active members in its three sections, the sessions extending from October to April.
3. Training Courses for Children's Workers following the specialization work of the Standard Teacher Training Course.
4. Efficiency Conferences in all the Provinces.
5. Leaflets on "Standards for the Children's Departments of the Church School" for distribution.
6. Church Parent-Teachers Association for Communities bringing into closer relationship the home and Sunday School. Through these Associations plans have been outlined for co-operating with all the forces which make for uplift, such as Child Welfare Council, International Kindergarten Association, Playground and Recreation Association, the Community Motion Picture Bureau.

7. Institutes for Parents and Teachers of Children, conducted during January and February by Miss Marion V. Royce, a member of the Board.

In addition to leadership training plans, the Board's activities include:

1. Religious education in the home.
2. Week day religious education including Vacation Church Schools.
3. Religious education carried on by the Church and Sunday School.
4. Co-ordination of all agencies promoting the religious education of children.
5. Co-operation and affiliation with all other agencies promoting the welfare of childhood as far as may be possible.

The observance of Children's Week, throughout Canada, in the Fall and Spring, has resulted in (1) Arousing public opinion in favour of better religious educational opportunities for all children. (2) Awakening the interest of Public School Parent-Teacher Associations, Motion Picture House proprietors, men's clubs, women's clubs. (3) In-gathering of large numbers of children into Church Schools. (4) Better equipment and lessons in these schools, better opportunities for training offered to teachers, larger co-operation on the part of parents and the opening of Week-day Schools and Vacation Schools of Religion.

Last fall in a number of cities, through the efforts of the local Children's Work Boards, excellent results were obtained by observing this week. In Kingston City, Ontario, eight Church Schools co-operated in the following plans: Visitation of teachers to the children's homes carrying daintily prepared invitations to the events of the week; home-made posters advertising the events; an automobile parade followed by story hours and suppers given by the churches; a city-wide Parent-Teacher meeting; children's meeting when suitable Government picture films were shown; parties for the children and sermons on the religious education of children preached in the pulpits.

In other towns the observance has included co-operation regarding both the spiritual and physical welfare of the child; the medical doctors co-operating in lecturing and conducting public clinics and in this way helping many little children. Government films and models have also been freely loaned for the Children's Week Observance in many centres.

The following literature has been prepared recently by the Board:

1. A Graded Course Leaflet, of Scripture, Hymns, Prayers and Graces for little children. This is meeting a long-felt need in the homes and in the Church Schools.

2. The Canadian Junior Manual, a working Manual on the religious education of the junior child aged 9 to 11; for the use of leaders of juniors, including suggestions for both Sunday and week day activities.

3. A new book entitled, "Explorers in God's World Round About Us". Mrs. Palmer G. Burgess. This contains the first year plans for week day meetings with juniors.

4. Pamphlets outlining the work of the Children's Departments.

Lantern Slides: A set of 74 lantern slides has been prepared for use in meetings of parents and teachers, visualizing ways and means of carrying on the work of each of the four departments of the Children's Division. These may be rented for \$1.00 plus carriage charges.

(Address the Religious Education Council of Canada, 299 Queen St. W. Toronto, Ont.)

(Contributed by Bertha Laine, Secretary National Children's Work Board.)

Resume of Co-Operative Girls' Work in Canada. For the past year over 30,000 teen age girls of the Protestant Churches in Canada have been receiving not only Sunday but mid-week instruction from their church leaders—through the Canadian Girls in Training Programme. This programme was worked out co-operatively in the National Girls' Work Board by these bodies, and has been adopted by each as their official programme of Religious Education for girls 12-17 years of age.

Canadian Girls in Training is a Programme of Life—not an organization. Inasmuch as it can be best carried on through the Sunday School class as unit—the majority of C.G.I.T. groups are organized Sunday School classes holding two sessions weekly. The groups are self-governed, the mid-week session giving the girls intensive, practical training in conducting their own business session, Devotional Period—and participating in talks and activities which supplement the training received at school and at home and increase their skill of hand and eye. A wide range of subjects is included according to the needs of the girls;—the fourfold slogan held before them is—"Cherish Health", "Seek Truth", "Know God", "Serve Others".

The co-operative character of the programme makes possible occasional community gatherings of the various church groups carrying on the programme. These take the form of mass rallies, Mother and Daughter services and banquets. The Girl's Council, which is composed of elected representatives of each of the groups, meets periodically to exchange practical ideas of work and also to take a united stand on personal and group standards which will make it possible for the Canadian Girls in Training as a body to influence the standards of dress, behaviour in public and in school—of the girls of the community.

It will readily be seen that the personal development of the individual girl along the fourfold lines of this programme is an important factor. To encourage individual girls in their effort to "increase in wisdom and in stature and in favour with God and man" each girl is encouraged to keep the C.G.I.T. daily Code. This aims at the formation of daily habits of health, study, devotion and service.

The following is an account of some of the outstanding activities within the Canadian Girls in Training Movement during the Fall months of 1924, as they were observed by the Secretary of the National Girls' Work Board while spending two months in the Western Provinces in the interests of Girls' Work. In each province the tour was arranged by the Girls' Work Secretary of the Provincial Girls' Work Board which represents all the co-operating Protestant Churches. Through the energy of these Secretaries there are now C.G.I.T. groups in nearly every village and city in the Western Provinces. Because shortness of time made it impossible to visit all these centres, Provincial gatherings of various kinds were arranged. These showed very impressively the growth and strength of the work which is being done co-operatively by the Protestant Churches of Western Canada.

Manitoba: In Brandon 93 leaders of C.G.I.T. groups gathered from all points in the Southern half of the province for a week-end conference for the consideration of the C.G.I.T. programme. Later on, the Northern leaders—over 40 in number—gathered in Dauphin. From Friday evening until Sunday afternoon these leaders of girls—some rural school teachers barely out of the "teens" themselves—were grappling with the problem of understanding and meeting the needs of the teen age girl of to-day—seeking light particularly on the ways in which the church might discharge its duty of supplementing the day school and home.

Relaxation came with the Saturday night banquet followed by practical demonstration of impromptu dramatization.

In Winnipeg the leaders of the three different districts are meeting regularly every month for a discussion of practical methods as well as the theory of Girls' Work.

Later the Canadian Girls in Training of Winnipeg staged a huge Rally in one of the churches. It was a sight indeed!—700 girls in their C.G.I.T. uniform and insignia. The programme which they carried through was no less impressive.

Alberta: In Alberta the Canadian Girls in Training have for several years held the practice of gathering together annually in Provincial Girls' Conferences at Edmonton and Calgary. This year, 146 girls travelled from points as distant as 200 miles north of Edmonton to reach that city for the first of the five sessions of their Conference. In the Southern half of the province 125 girls came from all centres of population—large and small. In both cases only a limited number of delegates was allowed to a group. For Friday evening and all day Saturday sing-songs, talks, discussions and services of worship helped to lead the girls in their thought about the theme of the Conference—"Dreaming True"—"Within the secret of every heart lies the hidden gleam of a perfect life". One special feature of these Conferences was the emphasis given to temperance. The major place on the Saturday evening programme was given to a lecture "Alcohol and the Fourfold Life" by Mrs. McKinney illustrated by especially prepared slides. The

result was the resolution to include temperance instruction in the programme of training for the C.G.I.T. groups of the province by using the new text of study, "Alcohol and the Fourfold Life." On Saturday afternoon an auto trip around the city and a tour through the Parliament Buildings was a memorable experience to those from isolated prairie villages.

In Medicine Hat a Mother's Meeting was held, which for numbers and interest excelled anything in our experience along this line. The regular prayer meeting was waived by one of the pastors and parents of girls of all denominations gathered there to discuss the relation of the C.G.I.T. programme to their daughters' development. Such difficulties as overlapping of time and interest, social distractions, taxing school work—received much discussion. Frank consideration was given to the lasting values we covet for our girls and to the C.G.I.T. programme, as a agency for simplifying and unifying the complex life of the girl of today.

Saskatchewan: Here the girls from all parts of the province flocked in dozens to Regina and Saskatoon for their first Provincial Girls' Conferences. The theme was—"To Be a Girl." Sing-songs, talks, discussions, devotional services and educational trips around the city were the means of giving these girls new vision and courage for living out their lives in prairie towns. Two hundred and sixty girls attended the Regina Conference and 160 at Saskatoon. This number included a large percentage of new Canadians. Here too, one session Conferences were held with 1,200 Normal School students. Later 225 of these girls attended a week-end Conference to discover ways of making the school the centre of larger training in rural communities.

A splendid demonstration of executive ability was given at these Conferences. The entire responsibility for billeting and entertaining the delegates was handled by the Girls' Council which comprises representatives of each group in the city. The ease and despatch with which they carried through their responsible task was in itself sufficient demonstration of the value of the larger training received in the inter-group organization of the Girls' Council. Saskatchewan now has Councils operating in Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Prince Albert. In 3 of these centres there are similar gatherings called Leader's Councils which meet monthly for leadership training.

British Columbia: This province—one of the newest in the Movement—is just now in the stage of rapid growth in Girls' Work. The number of C.G.I.T. groups has doubled during the first three months of this year. A most interesting Conference was held 160 miles north on Vancouver Island. It was attended by 146 girls including Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Australian and Italians. These new Canadians were among the most actively interested in the whole Conference group. The girls from rural sections and surrounding mining towns drove in and out each day. A similar Conference was held in Nelson, B.C.—attendance 160 from all points east and west of the Kootenay Lakes. In addition rallies were held in Cranbrook, Kamloops, Penticton and West Summerland.

Quebec: The Canadian Girls in Training of Montreal city have proved co-operation in a different way by taking the initiative in arranging a rally of all the Protestant Girls' Movements of the city to greet and hear

T Miss Margaret Slattery. Girl Guides and the Y.W.C.A. were represented side by side with Canadian Girls in Training on the platform of one of the largest auditoriums of the city, while the girls of these Movements filled the hall to overflowing.

Maritime Provinces: Girls' Work forces in these provinces have been concentrating on leadership training during the Fall months. A series of training courses have been carried through periodically in some eight or nine centres. The opening of 1925 found the girls of all the larger places busily preparing for a Demonstration Week in which through some public entertainment the character of the programme of training would be presented to the public.

Time does not permit for citing specific instances of the way in which mothers, school teachers and disinterested adults have noted marked changes in individual girls as a result of their mingling once a week with a group of girls who are linked together in a common programme of training, which under Christian leadership, supplements that received elsewhere. It has been said that Canada has no National ideal of womanhood. Surely we need not fear for the future when some 30,000 or more of our youth are receiving impressions and training for all-round womanhood. (Contributed by Mary R. Allison, National Girls' Work Secretary.)

The Social Service Council of Canada: At its annual meeting held at Hamilton in January 1925, the Social Service Council of Canada adopted the Declaration of Geneva on the rights of the child and put itself behind it in the following words:

"That this Social Service Council of Canada endorses the Children's Charter known as The Declaration of Geneva, and pledges itself to do all in its power to secure for every Canadian child the rights and services of the charter."

VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES FOR CANADA.

New Developments Along Child Welfare Lines, Reported by Victorian Order of Nurses from Different Centres.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Digby: Miss Dell Lester, nurse in charge of the Digby District reports a tonsil and adenoid clinic opened in November with three medical men in attendance. A further development was the organization of a Mothercraft class in December, which is making most satisfactory progress.

NEW GLASGOW.

In addition to the holding of the usual Well Baby Clinic in New Glasgow, Miss Evelyn Woodman, V.O.N., writes of a special Babies' Contest held on November 12, at which 110 babies were examined and prizes awarded. Seven doctors were present examining the babies assisted by the local Victorian Order and other nurses.

Moncton: In addition to the usual child welfare activities on the Moncton district Miss Leola Richardson, nurse in charge, organized a

NEW BRUNSWICK.

class in Home Nursing in November. Miss Margaret Muirhead, school nurse, reports the distribution of milk, furnished by the Child Welfare Association, to 219 pupils.

Sackville: Miss Ada Burns has commenced classes in Home Hygiene for groups of the Canadian Girls in Training in Moncton, in December, having previously in October organized a class in Home Nursing for the same Girls' club.

QUEBEC.

Lachine: Another aspect of child welfare activities in Lachine was the organization, in November of a Mothercraft class. Miss Mildred Findley, V.O.N. nurse is in charge.

ONTARIO.

New Liskeard: An interesting item concerning new work in Northern Ontario was the organization of a Mothercraft Class in October by Miss Winnifred Hawkins, V.O.N.

Huntsville: A Girls' Health League and a class in Home Nursing are reported as additional phases of the Victorian Order, service being conducted by Miss Mary Ririe in Huntsville.

Renfrew: Miss Gray, Nurse in charge of the Renfrew district conducted a very interesting Food and Health exhibit at the local Fall Fair. The school children eagerly assisted at this demonstration which lasted three days, and made a great impression not only upon the spectators, but implanted the fundamental principles of Health firmly in the minds of the children who took part. (An outline of this demonstration, which contains valuable suggestions for a Health Exhibit, is available from the Central Office of the Order, Jackson Building, Ottawa.)

Pembroke: Another evidence of the interest children have in health work was shown recently in Pembroke. The Victorian Order nurse, Miss Crowe, had exhibited some posters emphasizing health habits in the Public School, and was most agreeably surprised when presented with a series of well planned and most original posters, illustrating the various routines and rules for Health. This spontaneous action shows a very keen response on the part of the pupils to the teachings of the nurse.

The Victorian Order nurses in Pembroke also report having attended the local dentists in the free examination of over 800 school children and concerning the possibility of a dental clinic being organized.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg: Miss A. L. Prichard, District Superintendent, of the Winnipeg branch reports a well organized corps of twenty-nine Mothers' Helpers. These "Helpers" are not nurses, but are under the guidance of the Victorian Order nurses and remain in the homes of patients needing someone with a small knowledge of nursing to act as housekeeper during the mothers' illness. This new phase of Victorian Order service is also being tried out in Ottawa and Montreal, and it is felt that such a group meets a very urgent need.

Immigration: The agreement between the Overseas Settlement Committee and the Canadian Government concerning grants for children from the poor law and charitable institutions here migrating to the Dominion,

the Canadian Press understands, is being altered. Heretofore the grants have been allowed to all children under 17 years of age, but this will now apply, with possibly occasional exceptions, only to children between 14 and 17.

This new rule will not affect children emigrating with their parents. It will affect only institutional children. (Summarized from the Gazette, Feb. 5, 1925. Canadian Press Cable, London, Feb. 4.)

League of Nations: The Health Organization; Interchange of Health Statisticians. A meeting of health statisticians from Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Esthonia, Hungary, Roumania, Russia and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes took place at Geneva from October 20th to November 8th. This meeting was the first stage of a four-weeks' programme including a study on the spot of the methods of collecting and classifying statistics of notifiable diseases in Switzerland, France and Holland, an exchange of information with regard to the methods employed in the countries of the participants and a series of lectures on the work of the Epidemiological Intelligence Service of the League Health Section in collating and distributing such data.

The object of the interchanges organized by the Health Section is to bring together health statisticians from various countries in order to enable them to study the methods in vogue in other countries than their own, and to work out methods of co-operating with one another and with the League Health Section, so that the data they compile may as far as possible be rendered mutually comparable. (Monthly Summary of the League of Nations, published on December 15th.)

Juvenile Immigration in South Australia: The Barwell Scheme for the settlement of juvenile boys was recently discontinued by the Labour Government of South Australia. The following was received from an Australian correspondent, in answer to an inquiry by the Canadian Council on Child Welfare, as to the result of this experiment:

"Of the many hundreds of British boys who were brought to South Australia during the operation of the scheme satisfactory settlement was secured. The main reason for this was the adoption by the late Government of the State, of the apprenticeship agreement policy, under which all the lads were apprenticed to suitable farmers for a period of three years at wages ranging from 10s to 15s per week for a start. The greater proportion of the wages was held on behalf of the lads and banked, and at the expiration of their period of apprenticeship the accumulated moneys, plus interest, will be made available to the boys. Every precaution was taken by the State authority to secure the happy and satisfactory settlement of these migrants and results were most encouraging."

Boy "Manufactured Into Criminal: How a criminal was "manufactured" from a boy of nine and eventually cost the State £4,000 was described by Mr. W. Clarke Hall, the stipendary magistrate at Old Street Police Court, in an address at Hanover Chapel, Peckham.

Mr. Hall said that the boy was sent to prison for six months for stealing a small article. This sentence was followed by five years in a reformatory.

When the boy came out he found everything against him and, of course, stole again and received seven years' penal servitude at the age of 15.

Recently, said Mr. Hall, a man aged 67 was brought before him who proved to be this boy grown up. He spent 40 years in prison. (Summarized from the Star, Montreal, Feb. 12, 1925.)

Juvenile Delinquency Decreasing: That juvenile delinquency is decreasing throughout the country in spite of reputed crime waves in the larger cities, is shown by the following facts and statements:

Statistics from many parts of the country indicate that fewer children are now brought before the courts than was the case a few years ago. In the two larger cities, New York and Chicago, the decrease has been marked. In New York there have been more than 3,000 fewer delinquent and neglected children cared for by the Children's Court during each of the last three years, than in 1919 or in any of the ten previous years. In Chicago, the number of children before the Juvenile Court decreased from 5,238 in 1919 to 3,350 in 1923, a decrease of more than 30 per cent.

In explaining the decrease in cases before the Children's Court of New York City, Franklin Chase Hoyt, the presiding Justice, points out a number of causes. "The decrease," he says, "is the result of civic and social effort to eliminate the causes which have been responsible for delinquency and neglect. The work of prevention which has been engaging the attention of so many agencies and organizations; the awakening public conscience and intelligence as evidenced by the activities of the settlements community centres, clubs, parents' associations and the like; the development of the probation system; the intensive efforts of the court itself; these are some of the things that have improved the conditions surrounding the children of the community." (Summarized from the Probation Bulletin, December, 1924.)

The United States and Other Notes.

(Summarized from the Bulletins of the Children's Bureau of the United States.)

Playgrounds and Delinquency: According to Miss M. Esther Fitzgerald, Superintendent of Recreation, Utica, New York, the total number of children placed on probation by the Juvenile Court of Utica during the four months from June to September, when the playgrounds were open, was less than the number for the month of October alone, when the playgrounds were closed. (The Playground, New York, January, 1925.)

Mothers' Pensions, New York: The New York City Board of Child Welfare in 1923 cared for 23,108 children and 8,440 widows in their own homes at a cost of \$4,517,106.42. As against this, the city paid the sum of \$4,032,700.48 to provide for 13,690 children in institutions. It cost New York \$28.40 a month to care for a child in an institution and a little over \$15.00 to care for a child in its own mother's home. (Seventy-Eighth Annual Report of the Board of Child Welfare of the City of New York, 1922-23.)

Child Welfare Library Service: The Elizabeth McCormick Fund (848 Dearborn St., Chicago), has placed its library at the disposal of health and social-service workers and others interested in child welfare. The library, which is entirely devoted to child welfare subjects, contains several thousand volumes as well as the standard periodicals. The assistance of a trained librarian may be secured in gathering

together material for special study or research. A package loan service is maintained, through which certain publications may be obtained for a stated time, the only expense being the cost of transportation. (Child Health Magazine, New York, November, 1924.)

Health Record of 1924: A preliminary statement with regard to the public-health record of 1924, based on the cumulative death rates of more than 15,000,000 industrial policy holders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company calculated up to November 15, shows that the general death rate of 1924 will probably be the lowest recorded for the group under consideration. The diphtheria death rate is lower than ever before, and the record for diseases of children is highly satisfactory. The year will establish a new minimum rate for tuberculosis and typhoid fever. Barring unexpected developments in the final weeks of the year a new minimum rate for mortality from diseases incidental to maternity will be established. (Statistical Bulletin, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York, November, 1924.)

New York City Children's Court: On September 18 the New York City children's court began to function as an independent branch of the judiciary under the provisions of an Act passed by the last session of the Legislature (made possible by the amendment of the State constitution in 1921), to become effective this fall. For 22 years the children's court, operated as a branch of special sessions. "The main purpose of the new court," said Justice Franklin Chase Hoyt, its presiding justice at the formal opening, "is to abolish the practice of trying children as criminals and to substitute a judicial inquiry into the conditions of such children as may appear to be in need of the care and protection of the State." To carry out the spirit of the constitutional amendment a number of special powers have been conferred upon the new court. Among them are the right to appoint guardians, the right to grant adoptions, the right to enforce orders for the support of children, and the right to try parents for the neglect of their children. (School and Society, New York, October 18, 1924.)

INTERNATIONAL.

Recent Developments in Family Wages in Europe: "Family wages," that is, allowances added to the regular wages of workers having to support families, are, according to a recent study, customary in France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Netherlands, Sweden, and Czechoslovakia. In all of these countries, except Austria, the family wages were introduced voluntarily by the employers. In Austria, where they are called "children's premiums, they are provided by a temporary law.

The study shows that family wages are prevalent in the industrially weaker countries where wages are low, and are practically unknown in the United States and other Anglo-Saxon countries where the workers' earnings are comparatively high. Family wages have proved their value and are constantly expanding in those countries where they were introduced for economic as well as social reasons, for instance, in France as a means of raising the birth rate and in Belgium of preventing the exodus of workers to France. In countries where they were introduced merely as a social welfare measure, as in Germany, Netherlands, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, family wages never have become very prevalent. Reichsarbeitsblatt, Berlin, No. 19, Oct. 1, 1924.)

Children of the Balkan Countries: The 4th International Congress of the Save the Children Fund International Union, at Vienna, Oct. 7-9, 1924, which was composed of 340 delegates from 19 countries, decided that the efforts of the Union should hereafter be concentrated upon Southern Russia, the Balkans, and the Near East, where great distress still prevails among the child population. The Congress recommended the issue of an international loan or the institution of a general fund for the purpose of giving relief. (Bulletin of the Save the Children Fund International Union, Geneva, Oct. 25, 1924.)

Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations: Resolutions were adopted by the 5th Assembly of the League of Nations at its session in Geneva last September on (1) the protection of children; (2) the traffic in women and children; (3) the protection of women and children in the Near East. (1) in regard to the protection of children, the Assembly ratified the decision of the Council of the League at its Session in March, 1924, "that the work hitherto carried out by the International Association for the Protection of Children should henceforth be entrusted to the Secretariat of the League of Nations. "The resolution also requested the Council to reconstitute the Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Women and Children under a new name and with two groups of assessors, one to deal with traffic in women and children and the other with questions relating to the protection of children. The Assembly pointed out that the health of children falls within the scope of the Health Organization of the League, that child labour is within the sphere of the International Labour Office, and that the new work should not be a duplication of what is already being done. The Health Organization of the League was asked to consider measures which it would be desirable to undertake for the health protection of children. Finally, the Assembly endorsed the "Declaration of Geneva," a statement of the "rights of the child."

(2) Resolutions adopted following the report of the Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Women and Children expressed regret that so few countries have as yet ratified the International Convention of 1921 and recommended that those which have not adhered to or ratified the convention be asked to give their reasons for not doing so; endorsed the action of the Council in requesting from the various countries annual reports along the lines of a questionnaire drawn up by the committee and copies of laws and regulations relating to this traffic, and in requesting the appointment in each country of central authorities charged with co-ordination of information on the traffic, in accordance with the International Agreement of 1904. The Assembly also endorsed the request of the Council for information from the countries on why some of them have abandoned the system of licensed houses. In the report of the Advisory Committee to the Assembly the inquiry into the extent of the traffic which is being made by a committee of experts financed by American contributions, is mentioned. The resolutions adopted by the International Conference on Emigration at Rome, which followed the suggestions of the Advisory Committee are also given in the report.

(3) Reports read to the Assembly on the work of the Commission for the Protection of Women and Children in the Near East showed steady progress in the work for women and children who have been detained among nationalities other than their own and later have become refugees.

There are two headquarters for this work, one at Constantinople under the direction of Dr. Kennedy (British), and the other at Aleppo, Syria, under Miss Karen Jeppe (Danish). Receiving homes at both places afford temporary shelter for women and children while the attempt is made to reunite them with relatives, to place the children in foster homes or institutions if their own family can not be located, to teach the girls and women some trade at which they may become self-supporting, and to aid those who desire it and are qualified to emigrate to other countries. The Assembly adopted a resolution approving this work and appropriating 75,000 francs for it during 1925. (Official documents of the League of Nations, received by the Children's Bureau.)

ALGERIA.

Child Labor in Algerian Carpet Factories: The Advisory Committee on Labor of the Government of Algeria has approved a proposal made by that Government to lower the minimum age for admission of native girls to work in carpet factories from 12 to 10 years. This proposal was made by the Government in 1914, but the commission refused to approve it. Recently, however, the employers have again presented the matter to the Government, pointing out the scarcity of labor in the carpet factories, the improvements in the sanitary conditions of the factories, the high cost of living, and the failure of the children to attend school because of the lack of legal compulsion. Although some members of the committee opposed and urged a compulsory school attendance law, the measure was finally approved. (Bulletin International de la Protection de l'Enfance, Brussels, Oct. 31, 1924.)

ARGENTINE.

In July, 1924, the municipal authorities of Buenos Aires issued an ordinance providing for the opening of lunch rooms for school and working children whose appearance shows lack of proper and sufficient food. A nominal price is charged for the meals. It is planned that the budget for each year shall provide an appropriation for these lunch rooms. (Bulletin del Departamento Nacional del Trabajo, Buenos Aires, July, 1924.)

New Child Labor Law: A new child labor law applying to the entire country was enacted by the Congress of Argentina on September 30, 1924. It raises the minimum age for employment in industrial and commercial establishments from 12 to 14 years, and establishes a minimum age of 12 for other employments. Children under 18 years of age may not be employed over 5 hours a day and 36 hours a week; women over 18 years of age may not be employed over 8 hours a day and 48 hours a week. The old law provided for a 48-hour week for persons under 16 years of age. Night work and employment in dangerous occupations are prohibited for boys under 18 years of age, and for women of all ages. The law also prohibits the employment of women for six weeks before and six weeks after childbirth. Nursing mothers are given a rest period of 15 minutes every 3 hours. (Cronica Mensual del Departamento Nacional del Trabajo, Buenos Aires, No. 81, 1924.)

BELGIUM.

New Regulations for the Practice of Midwifery: In response to criticism extending over a period of years the Belgian regulations on the practice of midwifery were amended by a series of royal decrees issued in September of this year. Standards were raised, supervision was made stricter, and there was also established for the first time a diploma for governmentally certified midwives and one for visiting midwives. The former diploma is given for 5-year periods; its possessor is given preference in appointments to Government positions. Each of the above diplomas is issued to midwives passing examinations in certain specified subjects outside of the regular courses of midwifery. (Moniteur Belge, Brussels, Sept. 12, 1924.)

A Belgian Psychological Laboratory: The April number of the Howard Journal, organ of the Howard League for Penal Reform (London), includes an account of the "observation school" at Moll, Belgium, established for the purpose of making a careful study of delinquent boys, before they are committed to institutions or placed on probation. This school is primarily a laboratory where careful psychological investigations are carried on by M. Rouvier, the director. The boys accepted are between seven and twenty-one years. About four hundred pass through the school during a year, staying for two or three months' periods as a rule. Parents and relatives are encouraged to come to the school at any time and this close co-operation between school and parents is often found important in the readjustment of the boy.

After the period of observation many of the boys are placed in boarding homes under the careful supervision of the staff of the school. When ever possible the boys are returned to their own homes. According to this article during the past year a hundred boys were sent home who would otherwise have gone to an institution.

BRAZIL.

Protection of Women and Children in Industry: Announcement was made in *O Journal*, Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 12, 1924, that a municipal act forbidding the employment of children and pregnant women in factories and other industrial undertakings would come into force in Pernambuco, Sept. 16, 1924. (Industrial and Labour Information, Geneva, Oct. 20, 1924.)

Juvenile Court: A presidential decree of December 30, 1923, not yet in effect (according to the report cited below) because of lack of appropriations, provides for the establishment in the Federal District of Brazil of a juvenile court to deal with offences of minors under the age of 18. The decree provides that the judge shall have the assistance of a physician who is also a psychiatrist and of several probation officers. It also establishes a Council of Assistance and Protection for Minors to help enforce the laws relating to minors, and to work for the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

This decree also contains general provisions for the care of neglected and delinquent children throughout the country. (Leyes de Asistencia y Perez, Rio de Janeiro, November, 1924.)

CHILE.

Children's Bureau for Chile: A Children's Bureau has just been organized in the new Department of Health, Charities and Social Welfare established in Chile by a decree of October 14, 1924. The bureau is headed by Dr. Eugenio Cienfuegos, president of the Chilean Society of Pediatrics. (Bureau Correspondence.)

New Labor Law: The first law regulating child labor in Chile was enacted Sept. 8, 1924. This law prohibits the employment of children under 14 years of age in commercial and industrial establishments employing 10 or more workers, except that children between 12 and 14 years of age who have completed the required school course of four years may be admitted to certain kinds of work to be determined by later regulations. The law prohibits night work for children under 16 in the regulated occupations and establishes an 8-hour day and 48-hour week for children between 14 and 18. Employment of children under 18 in certain dangerous occupations is prohibited. Children under 18 who have received no primary instruction must be allowed at least two hours daily, out of the legal working day, to attend school.

The new law also prohibits the employment of women in harmful or dangerous occupations and provides that they shall be entitled to a vacation of 40 days before and 20 days after childbirth.

Another law enacted on the same date, establishing compulsory insurance of workers against sickness and industrial accidents, provides for medical aid to women workers during pregnancy and confinement and for cash benefits amounting to 50 per cent. of the regular wage during the first three months after childbirth and of 25 per cent. of the regular wage as long as the mother nurses her baby. (Diario Oficial, Santiago de Chile, Sept. 26, 1924.)

CHINA.

Child Welfare in Canton: A child welfare movement has been launched in Canton by American residents who are connected with the medical, educational, church, and Y.M.C.A. work of the city. There are from 300,000 to 400,000 children in Canton, over 100,000 of whom are children of school age who are now getting no schooling and who are in urgent need of physical, social, and moral training. (Bureau Correspondence.)

Child Labor in Shanghai: The Child Labor Commission, appointed in June, 1923 by the Executive Council of the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai to inquire into the conditions of child labor in Shanghai and vicinity and to recommend needed regulations to the Council, presented its report on July 9, 1924. The commission found that, generally speaking, children begin to work in mills or factories as soon as they are believed to be of any economic value to the employers. In a number of the mills visited many children were found at work on both day and night shifts who could not have been over 6 years of age. The hours of work are generally 12 with one hour off for a meal. The average earnings of young children are usually not over 20 silver cents a day. The contract system of labor under which the contractor pays the parents so much a month (in some cases the amount was \$2.00) for the services of the child is common. The

contractor's profit for each child is about \$4.00 a month. (Industrial and Labour Information, Geneva, Oct. 6, 1924.)

CUBA.

Municipal Institute for Child Protection: Steps are being taken in Havana to create a municipal institute for child protection which will include prenatal, maternity, and dispensary service, care of children under two years of age, and a visiting midwife service. A branch of this establishment with capacity for 200 children will take care of feeding problems and will include a dispensary, a pharmacy, and classes for instruction for mothers. (Bulletin of the Pan American Union, Washington, D.C., November, 1924.)

ENGLAND.

Ministry of Health Report: The 5th annual report of the Ministry of Health (1923-24) contains figures on expenditures under the system of grants-in-aid for the promotion of maternity and child welfare. According to the provisions of the act 1918, 50 per cent. of the approved net expenditure by local authorities and voluntary societies for maternity and child-welfare purposes included within the regulations, may be paid by the National Government. The amount so distributed amounted in 1923-24 to £754,961 (approximately three and one-half million dollars), compared with £218,840 in 1918-19.

The report points out the continued decline in the infant mortality rate from 77 in 1922 to 69 in 1923 (Provisional). (The United States rate for 1923 is 77.)

The report also gives figures indicating the extent to which mid-wives are employed in England. "Of the 721,413 registered births in England in 1922, no less than 404,931, or 56.1 per cent. were notified by midwives. The percentage was 49.8 in London, 65.5 in the County Boroughs, and 51 in the Counties. Of the 54,403 women on the Midwives' Roll for England and Wales on March 31, 1923, 13,140 gave notice of their intention to practise as midwives. 80.1 per cent. of this number were certified, as compared with 76.3 in the previous year and 64.2 in 1918-19."

Home Helps: The Islington and Birmingham welfare centres have instituted a system whereby they furnish home helpers to mothers at the time of childbirth. In North Islington the "home help" receives a regular wage of £1 10s a week and her uniform from the centre, and dinner money when she goes to a home too poor to provide it. The Birmingham centre supplies home helps for 12-day periods, to do the regular cleaning, cooking and washing for the family, and to supervise the children. The home helps are not permitted to undertake the duties of a nurse. They are paid by the Public Health Committee, the families being charged fees for their service graded in proportion to the family income. (Maternity and Child Welfare, London, November, 1924.)

Child Dependency: The announcement by the Home Secretary, Sir Wm. Joyson Hicks, that he proposes to set up a strong committee to co-ordinate and deal with the whole question of juvenile offenders and of prisons generally has received widespread approval. Sir Evelyn Cecil is to act as chairman and it is hoped that the proposed committee will revolutionize the whole position of England in her dealings with young offenders. The committee is in a position to go a long way toward realiz-

ing the reforms recommended in the 1922 Hobhouse-Brockway report on English prisons. (The Manchester Guardian Weekly, December, 19, 1924.)

Children in Factories: According to the annual report to the chief inspector of factories and workshops of Great Britain for 1923, the requirements of the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act, 1920, which included the prohibition of the employment of children under 14 in factories, are, in general, well observed. Attempts to employ children under 14 in factories have practically ceased. The report records 516 prosecutions for offences in regard to the employment of young persons between 14 and 18, in factories, etc., convictions having been obtained in 490 cases. 18,517 accidents to young persons are recorded of which 64 were fatal.

FRANCE.

Infant Mortality Rate, 1923: Figures published in the *Annuaire Statistique* for 1923 show that the provisional infant mortality rate of France in that year was 96.2 per 1,000 live births. The provisional rate for 1922, as given in the *Annuaire* was 85.4; that for 1921, 116.

Care for Children of Tuberculous Parents: A society was organized some time ago in Paris to make it possible to remove newborn infants from an environment infected with tuberculosis and to place them with desirable families in the country. At present the society has six so-called centres. Each centre consists of a certain number of peasant families where the children are placed under the supervision of a physician and of one or more visiting nurses. Near each centre there is a consultation office where the physician has regular hours, a station for the sterilization and distribution of milk, and an infirmary for sick infants. As a result of this work, in the four years of the society's activity the mortality rate of the placed-out infants is 3 per 100, while 70 per 100 is the mortality rate for the infants remaining in contact with their tuberculous parents. (*La Vie Saine*, Paris, September, 1924.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

Poor Law Schools: The report of the Joint Committee on Industrial Training in Poor-Law Schools of Great Britain, appointed by the Minister of Health in 1923, has just been issued. In the summary of its conclusions the committee suggests that the control, supervision, and management of the whole of the poor-law institutions in the metropolitan area should be transferred to a central authority which should be responsible for: (1) The care, management, education, boarding out, training, emigration, placing in employment, and after care of all children up to the age of 18 years, who become chargeable to the metropolitan unions or parishes; (2) receiving and classifying all children transferred to its care; (3) providing suitable institutions for such classes of children as may require training or treatment other than that available in the ordinary poor-law school; (4) acquiring premises to be utilized for hostels for the accommodation of boys and girls passing from poor-law schools into employment or training.

The committee calls attention to the insistent need for the introduction of systematic "after-care" for boys and urges that poor-law authorities should accept full and direct responsibility for the lads in employment. (*The London Times Educational Supplement*, London, January 17, 1925.)

GERMANY.

Vital Statistics of Germany in 1923: In 1923 the total birth rate in Germany was 21.6 per 1,000 population as compared with 23.6 in 1922, and 27.7 in 1913. There were 35,000 fewer live births than in 1922. The tuberculosis death rate increased in 1923, particularly among children, and the maternal mortality rate was almost twice as high as in 1922.

The total death rate (including stillbirths) was 14.6 in 1923, 15.1 in 1922 and 15.7 in 1913. (*Zeitschrift für Desinfektions und Gesundheitswesen* Dresden, August, 1924.)

Infant Mortality: There was considerable decrease in infant mortality in Germany in the last five years as compared with the prewar period. While in 1913 the rate was 150 per 1,000 live births, it was 130 in 1922 and 132 in 1923. This is attributed in the first place to maternity benefits paid under the maternity insurance laws to insured and noninsured women, which benefits enable more women to nurse their own infants, and in the second place to the lower birth rates. (*Soziale Praxis*, Berlin, No. 43, Oct. 23, 1924.)

Social Welfare, Prussia: A recent report on the first five years' work of the Prussian Ministry of Social Welfare shows progress in the checking of the death rate from tuberculosis, which fell from 27 per 1,000 in 1918 to 14 in the first half of 1923. The child welfare activities of the ministry included the securing of new legislation for the regulation of midwifery, for the control of tuberculosis, and for restriction of the sale of alcohol; the appointment of a large number of school physicians; and provision of country vacations for city children suffering from malnutrition. (*Soziale Praxis*, Berlin, No. 46, Nov. 13, 1924.)

HUNGARY.

Declaration of Geneva: The Declaration of Geneva was endorsed by the Hungarian Government on October 9. The ceremony of signing the document took place in the main hall of the Parliament building at Budapest, in the presence of prominent Government officials, and delegates from the International Conference of the Save the Children Fund, then in session at Vienna. (*Pester Lloyd*, Budapest, Oct. 10, 1924.)

ITALY.

First Italian Congress on Eugenics: The first Italian Congress on eugenics took place in Milan, September 20 to 23, 1924, in conjunction with the meeting of the International Commission on Eugenics. The congress was attended by a number of scientists from various European countries. Unanimously adopted resolutions asked for the checking of syphilis and alcoholism, physical education of the growing generation, measures for the correction of physical and mental defects in children, teaching of eugenics in universities, introduction of health certificates for couples intending to marry. The International Commission on Eugenics decided to start the publication of an International Library on Eugenics. (*Corriere della Sera*, Milan, Sept. 21-24, 1924.)

Open-Air Schools: Plans for a comprehensive system of open-air schools for delicate children are to be put into effect during the current academic year in Rome. There are to be four groups of such schools with

a total of 26 classes. The schools are to be open 10 months of the year, 10 hours daily in May and June and 6 hours during the rest of the time. Suitable meals will be served. The schools will be under the supervision of physicians aided by trained assistants. (Igiene della Scuola, Genoa, September, 1924.)

INDIA.

Madras Nurses and Midwives Bill: A bill will soon be introduced into the local legislature providing for the registration of nurses and midwives in Madras. A council of 12 members is proposed to make bylaws regulating the conditions of admission to the register, the conduct of examinations, supervision of midwives, and similar matters. It is provided that after the Act has been in force for one year no unregistered nurse or midwife shall be employed in any hospital supported by public funds. Penalties are provided for women who profess to be registered when they are not.

It is estimated that there are about 500 qualified nurses and 3,000 qualified midwives practising in the Presidency of Madras. The number of midwives who have no recognized training whatever is probably between 20,000 and 25,000. Since the number of trained midwives is wholly inadequate to the need, the bill provides that women already in practice and not able to meet the requirements of the law shall be entitled to registration subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed. (Local Self-Government Gazette, Madras, September, 1924.)

JAPAN.

Child Workers in Japanese Mines: An investigation by the Japanese Bureau of Social Affairs with regard to the employment of children and young persons in mines during the period 1918-1922 shows a considerable decrease in the number of such workers after 1921. The total number of children under 15 years of age in the mines in 1918 was 6,638; in 1922 it was 3,840. This decrease is attributed mainly to a reduction of 35 per cent. in the total number of miners employed, a decrease which was greatest in the metal mines. (Industrial and Labour Information, Geneva, Oct. 20, 1924.)

NEW ZEALAND.

1923 Infant Mortality Rate: According to the Annual Report of the Royal New Zealand Society for the Health of Women and Children, the infant mortality rate in New Zealand for 1923 was 44 per 1,000 births, as compared with 42 in 1922. The most striking feature of the low infant mortality rate of New Zealand is the great reduction that has taken place within the past few years in the number of deaths from diarrhoea and gastro-enteritis. The average death rate from diarrhoea for children under 2 years of age has decreased in the large cities from over 5 per 1,000 births in 1921 to less than 2 in 1923. In Dunedin there were no deaths at all from this disease among children under 2, in either 1922 or 1923, which indicates, according to the report that this disease may entirely disappear in New Zealand as a cause of death.

The total number of babies under care of the nurses of the Society during the year ended March 31, 1924, was 35,086, of whom 13,028 were

new cases; of these new cases over 10,000 were either wholly or partially
RUSSIA.

breast fed.

The Third All-Russian Congress on the care of the child of pre-school age took place in Moscow, October 15-18, 1924, and was attended by many child welfare workers from Russia and the autonomous States. The special problems discussed were methods of increasing the amount of welfare work for younger children in the cities, the introduction of such work in rural communities, and the proper training of child welfare workers. On the basis of recently gained experience it was decided to reorganize the present system of welfare work for pre-school children, making it a part of the public school system. The appropriation for public school education this year is 40 per cent. larger than that for last year. (Izvestia, Moscow, Oct. 15-18, 1924.)

SCOTLAND.

Infant Mortality Rate, 1923: According to the annual report of the Registrar General of Scotland for the year 1923, the infant mortality rate in Scotland during that year was 78.9 per 1,000 registered births. This is the lowest rate recorded in Scotland, the previous lowest rate being 90.3 in 1921. (Glasgow Herald, Oct. 8, 1924.)

SWEDEN.

Vocational Guidance in Stockholm: The elementary school board of Stockholm has recently opened a vocational-guidance office which works in co-operation with the public employment office. The office assists both boys and girls and in addition to the usual business hours is open several evenings in the week in order to allow parents to accompany their children. On leaving school young persons fill out a form showing their plans for the future and their vocational aptitudes. Teachers are required to give information about the pupils on the same form. This form is presented to the vocational-guidance office, which through its relation to the public employment service is able to give applicants useful advice about the opportunities in the callings for which they are fitted. In each case, however, the applicant is left to make his own choice. During its first month's activities (May, 1924) the office received 657 applications for employment and was notified by employers of 527 vacancies. Of these vacancies 392 were filled. (Industrial and Labour Information, Geneva, Oct. 13, 1924.)

SWITZERLAND.

Bill for Vocational Education: The Federal Department of Labor in Switzerland recently drafted a bill on vocational education which will be presented to the Federal Council. The bill is intended to regulate conditions of apprenticeship and to provide for the establishment of compulsory vocational courses for persons under 18 years old. The courses are to be established by the cantonal authorities; but regular subsidies will be granted by the Federal treasury. (Bulletin International de la Protection de l'Enfance, Brussels, Sept., 1924.)

Publications of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare.

Publication No.	Subject.
*1.	The Spiritual and Ethical Development of the Child, 1922.
2.	British Columbia's Child Health Programme, 1923.
*3.	Agricultural Training for the Dependent and Delinquent Child, 1923.
*4.	Reducing Infant Mortality in City and Rural Areas, 1922.
5.	The Juvenile Employment System of Ontario, 1923.
6.	A Statistical Review of Canadian Schools, 1923.
7.	Housing and Care of the Dependent Child including Standards of Placement and a Model Dietary for Children's Homes, 1924.
8.	A Comparative Study of the Child Labour Laws of Canada, 1924.
9.	The Child of Canada's Hinterlands, 1924.
10.	Grants in Aid to Children in Their Own Homes, 1924.
11.	Courts of Domestic Relations, 1924.
12.	The Social Significance of Child Labour in Agriculture and Industry, 1924.
13.	A Comparative Summary of the Canadian Adoption Laws, 1924.
14.	Some Angles of Discussion in the Juvenile Immigration Problem of Canada, 1924, together with the Immigrant Children's Protection Act of Ontario, 1924.
15.	The Juvenile Immigration Discussion—A summary of Various Canadian Representations in the Light of the Bondfield Report, 1925. Proceedings and Papers, Fourth Annual Canadian Conference on Child Welfare, Winnipeg, 1923. (Free distribution restricted to membership.)
Canadian Child Welfare News, * January-April, 1924; May-July, 1924, and August-October, 1924.	
*Out of Print.	

Publications Carrying Articles on Child Health.

Public Health Journal, published by the Canadian Public Health Association, Toronto, Ont.
The Canadian Nurse and Hospital Review, published by the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses, Vancouver, B.C.
Social Welfare, published by the Social Service Council of Canada, Toronto, Ont.
Bulletin of the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Toronto, Ont.
Bulletin of the Council for Social Service of the Church of England in Canada, Toronto, Ont.
Bulletin of the Teachers of Auxiliary Classes, Department of Education, Toronto, Ont.
Red Cross Junior, published by the Junior Red Cross, Toronto, Ont.
The Canadian Child, published by the Canadian Child Publishing Co., Toronto, Ont.
The School, published monthly by the Ontario College of Education, University of Toronto, Ont.
Social Health, published by the Canadian Social Hygiene Council, Toronto, Ont.
La Bonne Parole, published monthly by la Federation Nationale Saint-Jean-Baptiste, Montreal, P.Q.

Journal of School Hygiene, published by the American Social Hygiene Association of New York.

The Nation's Health, published by the Modern Hospital Publishing Co., Chicago, U.S.A.

The American Child, published by the National Labor Committee, New York City.

Hygeia, published by the American Medical Association.

Journal of the Outdoor Life, published by the National Tuberculosis Association, New York City.

American Journal of Diseases of Children, published by the American Medical Association.

The Playground, published monthly by the Playground and Recreation Association of America, New York City.

Child Welfare Magazine, published by the Teacher Association, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Child Health Bulletin, published by the American Child Health Association, New York City.

The Training School Bulletin, published by the Training School, Vineland, N.Y., U.S.A.

Ungraded, published by the Ungraded Teachers' Association, New York City.

The Family, published by the American Association for Organizing Family Social Work, New York City.

Bulletin, published by the Child Welfare League of America, New York City.

The Probation Bulletin, published by the National Probation Association, Inc., New York City.

Public Health Nurse, published by the National Organization of the Public Health Nurse, New York City.

Journal of Home Economics, published by the American Home Economics Association, Baltimore, N.Y., U.S.A.

Mental Hygiene, published quarterly, and Mental Bulletin, published monthly, by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, New York City.

The World's Children, a quarterly journal of Child Care and Protection, considered from an International Viewpoint, London England.

The Child, edited by T. N. Kelynock, M.D., London England.

Maternity and Child Welfare, the official organ of the Central Council for Infant and Child Welfare, London. England.

National Health, a Journal of State, Municipal, and Voluntary Health Administration, published by the National Health Society, London, England.

Home and Country, published by the National Federation of Women's Institutes, London, England.

The Creche News, a record of the Day Nursery World, London, England.

Maternity and Child Welfare in India, the organ of the Lady Chelmsford All India League for Maternity and Child Welfare.

Bulletin International de la Protection de l'Enfance, Brussels, Belgium.

Bulletin of the Save the Children Fund International Union, Geneva, Switzerland.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, OTTAWA, CANADA.

Publication
No.

Subject or Title.

1. **Sanitation**—Sewage Treatment for Isolated Houses and Small Institutions Where Municipal Sewage System is not available.

THE LITTLE BLUE BOOKS

The Mother's Series.

2. The Canadian Mother's Book.
3. How to Take Care of the Baby.
4. How to Take Care of the Mother.
5. How to Take Care of the Children.
6. How to Take Care of the Father and the Family.

The Home Series.

7. Beginning our Home in Canada.
8. How to Build our Canadian House.
9. How to Make our Canadian Home.
10. How to Make our Outpost Home in Canada.
11. How to Prevent Accidents and Give First Aid.

The Household Series.

12. Canadians Need Milk.
13. How We Cook in Canada.
14. How to Manage Housework in Canada.
15. How to Take Care of Household Waste.
16. Household Cost Accounting in Canada.
17. **Sanitation**—Water Supplies (Unabridged edition). Safe Water Supplies for Isolated Houses and Institutions where Municipal System is not Available.
18. **Sanitation**—Water Supplies (Homesteader's edition). Safe Water Supplies for Isolated Houses and Institutions where Municipal System is not Available.
19. Today's World problem in Disease Prevention (Stokes).
20. General Circular of Information concerning Venereal Diseases.
21. Venereal Diseases—Wasserman Test.
22. Venereal Diseases—Microscopical Examination.
23. Venereal Diseases—Diagnosis and Treatment.
24. Information for Men—Syphilis and Gonorrhoea.
25. Information for Young Women and Sex Hygiene.
26. Information for Parents—Teaching of Sexual Hygiene to Children.
27. Prevention of Blindness in Babies.
28. Venereal Diseases—
Appendix to Diagnosis and Treatment.
Report of Medical Committee.
29. Simple Goitre.
30. How to build sound teeth.
31. What you should know about Tuberculosis.
32. Small-Pox and Vaccination—A Popular Treatise.

When ordering, number only of publication need be stated. Mention whether English or French edition is desired.

Publication Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 28, and 29 are for the Medical Profession only.

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Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1920 to 1924, Department of Labour, Ottawa, Canada.

Legal Status of Women in Canada, published at the request of the National Council of Women of Canada by the Department of Labour, Canada, Ottawa.

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The Selection of Pupils for Auxiliary Classes, by S. B. Sinclair, Ph.D., Inspector of Auxiliary Classes for Ontario. A paper read before the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Toronto, August, 1924, and reprinted in "The School," Toronto, November, 1924.

Fifth Report of the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour, Canada, on the Operations of the Technical Education Act Assented to July 7, 1919, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1924 (School Year ending June 30).

Canada's Child Immigrants. The Social Service Council of Canada, Toronto, January, 1925.

Recent reprints of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 370 Seventh Ave., New York City:

Dispensary Contacts with Delinquent Trends in Children, by Esther Loring Richards, M.D.

Feeble-mindedness, by Walter E. Fernald, M.D.

A Plea for Greater Frankness in Dealing with Those Who are Mentally Sick, by Ransom H. Sartwell, M.D.

Prohibition and Alcoholic Mental Disease, by Horatio M. Pollock, Ph.D., and Edith M. Furbush.

Psychiatric Treatment and Probation, by Bernard Glueck, M.D.

Objectives for the Special Class in the Public Schools, by Francis N. Maxfield, Ph.D.

Suggestions for Reading in Mental Hygiene, by Kathleen Ormsby, and Frankwood E. Williams, M.D.

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Maternal Mortality in Three Centuries, Maternity and Child Welfare, (London), November, 1924.

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